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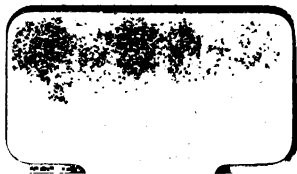
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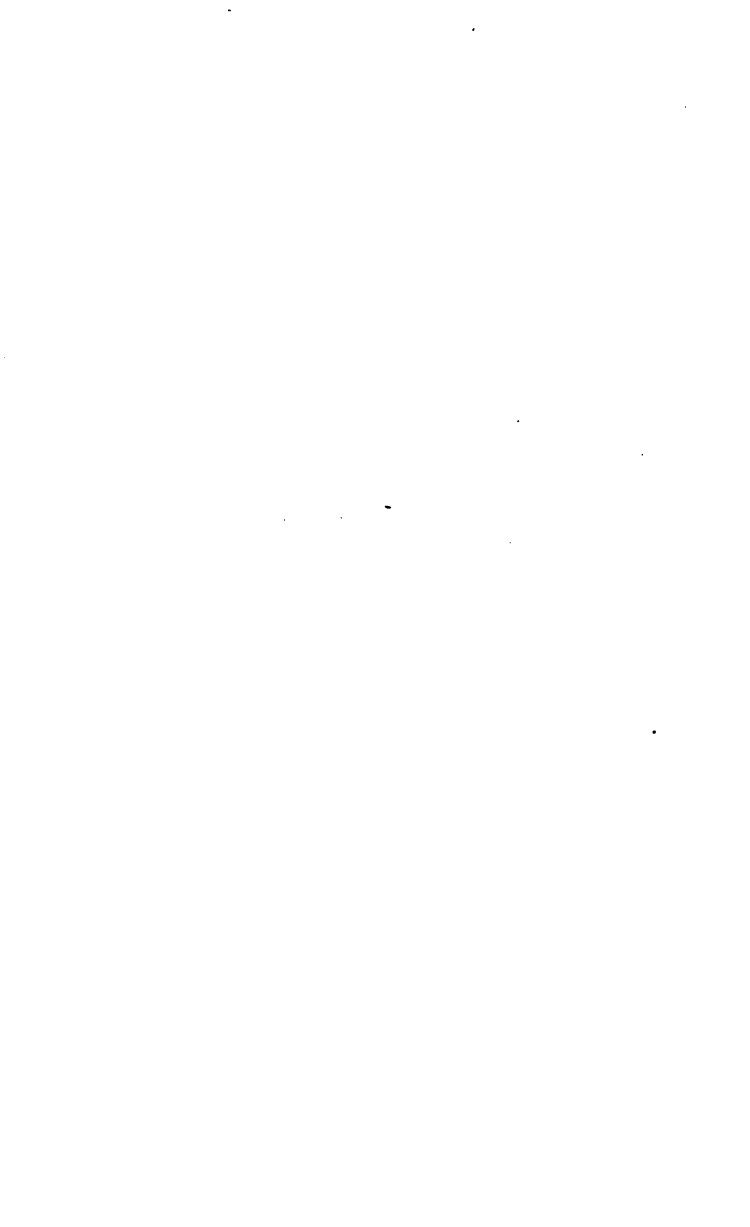
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1840.

328.







THE
ROSE AMATEUR'S GUIDE.

LONDON .
Printed by A. SPOTTISWOODE,
New-Street-Square.

THE
ROSE AMATEUR'S GUIDE.

IN TWO PARTS.

PART I. THE SUMMER ROSE GARDEN.

PART II. THE AUTUMNAL ROSE GARDEN.

THE WHOLE ARRANGED SO AS TO FORM

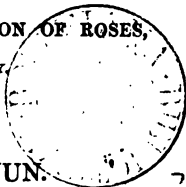
A COMPANION TO THE DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE

OF THE

SAWRIDGEWORTH COLLECTION OF ROSES,

PUBLISHED ANNUALLY.

BY T. RIVERS, JUN.



SECOND EDITION, GREATLY ENLARGED.

LONDON:

PRINTED FOR

LONGMAN, ORME, BROWN, GREEN, & LONGMANS,
PATERNOSTER-ROW.

1840.

328.

PREFACE

TO THE

SECOND EDITION.

IN giving a Second Edition of this little work to the public, I have to again beg indulgence, for I fear that more than I have been able to perform will be expected. Still I am induced to hope that my hints and instructions for raising roses from seed, most certainly original, will meet with the approbation of rose amateurs. And when I adduce as a fact, that some very pretty hybrid China Roses, the names of which are given in List No. 2. in Appendix, were raised from seed in Yorkshire, from a blush tea-scented rose, trained up the rafters of an old greenhouse, and fertilised with various hardy roses, it will certainly encourage those who live further south to hope for success without the aid of glass.

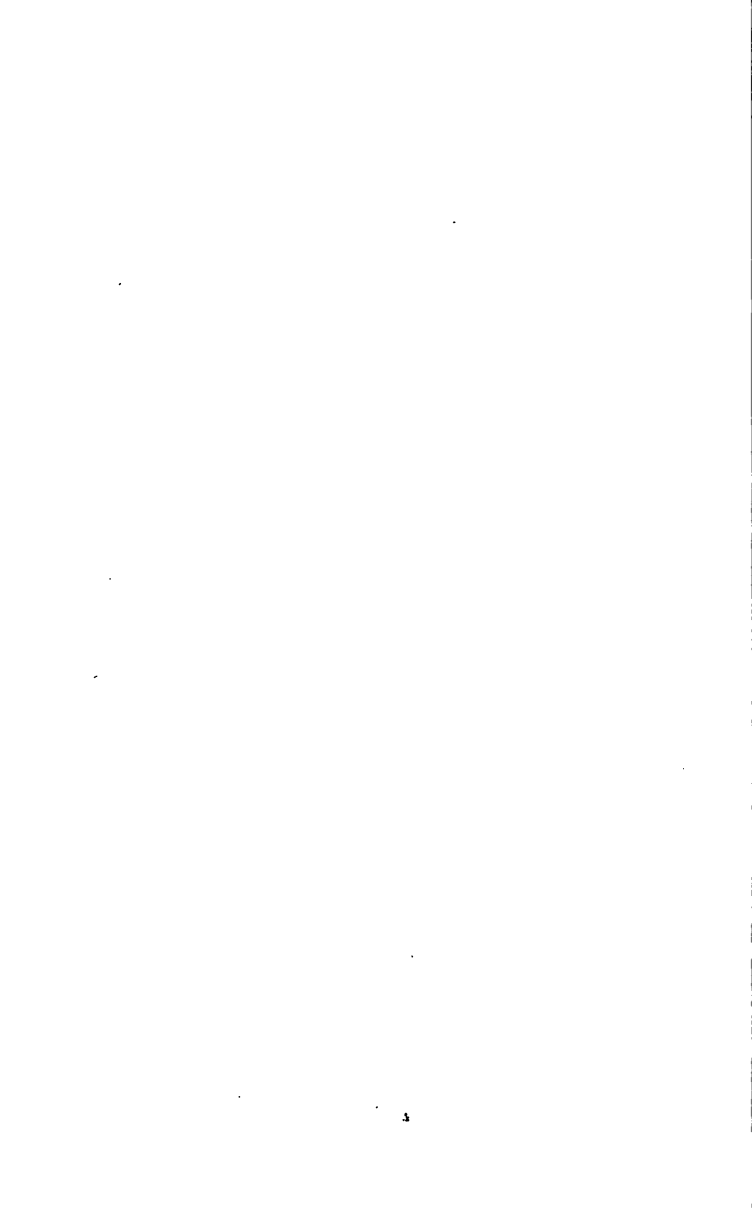
The fear of being tedious, and the little knowledge I yet possess of the habits and flowers of many of the new roses, has induced me not to attempt a description of all of them ;

for till they have bloomed in the open ground, and under different circumstances, *at least two seasons*, a proper estimate cannot be formed of their qualities. As the leading characters of those are given in the catalogue published annually in the autumn, which will always be sent by post on a paid application, I flatter myself this seeming omission will be excused. Instructions for budding, grafting, and other modes of propagating roses are given in every gardening book; I have not, therefore, thought it worth while to endeavour to impart any of my knowledge in those matters. But my principal motive for omitting this branch of rose culture is the impossibility of conveying by words any tangible idea of the nicer modes of practice: it is very easy to *show* how to insert a bud, or put on a graft, but almost impossible to *tell* it.

Roses may be struck from cuttings, and budded and grafted from March to September if the buds, grafts, and stocks are in a proper state. It is only incessant practice that can give this knowledge, as almost every family, and even different varieties of the same family, require peculiar treatment. A small volume might be written on this subject. Perhaps

when the hoar frost of age has powdered me more plentifully than at present, and when the cultivation of this favourite flower is followed more for my pleasure than my business I may possibly again attempt to make a little book about roses.

Sawbridgeworth,
April, 1840.



INTRODUCTION.

So many rose amateurs have complained that it is extremely difficult to select, from the multiplicity of roses now under cultivation, such varieties as are distinct and adapted for particular situations, though accurately enough described in a catalogue, I have presumed some practical observations might be acceptable. I have also long felt the conviction, that a mere enumeration of the form and colour of the flower is not enough, particularly for the amateur with a small garden; for he, of course, wishes to select a *few* varieties, and those well adapted to the situation they are to occupy. As a guide, then, to the lovers of roses, this little treatise has been written in the few leisure moments allowed me by the unceasing cares of a general nursery business. I give the result of twenty years experience, gained by the culture of choice roses on a much larger scale than any where in Europe. I say this advisedly, as

from eight to ten acres are here devoted to the cultivation of select named varieties. In noticing and describing the different roses in the following pages, though a cultivator of them for sale, I have endeavoured to lay aside all business prejudices, and only to view them as an admiring amateur. Varieties inserted in the catalogue, and not noticed here, are, in many cases, equally beautiful with those that are; but in these instances they perhaps much resemble them, or at least have no particular distinguishing traits. It may be asked, Why, then, are so many varieties enumerated in the catalogue, if so few comparatively can be recommended? To this I reply, that some roses resemble each other in the form and colour of their flowers, yet differ much in their character of their leaves, branches, and general habit. Some will also often bloom out of character, and imperfectly, one or two seasons consecutively, while others of the same colour and of the same family are blooming well; and then, perhaps, for a like period, the former will have their bright seasons of perfection, while the latter receive some blighting check; so that it is almost necessary to have plants of different natures bearing flowers alike. I may

also mention, that in moist showery weather, the flowers of some of the extremely double roses cannot open, but those of others less double, but like them in colour, will open freely, and bloom in great perfection. These little facts are well known to the experienced cultivator.

Some new roses inserted in the catalogue have only bloomed here one season, and perhaps not quite in perfection, so that an accurate description could not be given of them: many of these are most undoubtedly fine varieties. In classing the roses in the following pages, and in the catalogue, I have retained those that are but slightly hybridised in that division to which they have the nearest affinity; for instance, if a rose between the French and Provence roses has more of the characters of the former than of the latter, it is retained with the French roses, as it will group well with them, though not a pure French rose: this helps to avoid those numerous subdivisions with which most of the French catalogues are burdened, as they only tend to confuse the young amateur. In the descriptions, the colour of the flower is not always given, as the catalogue,

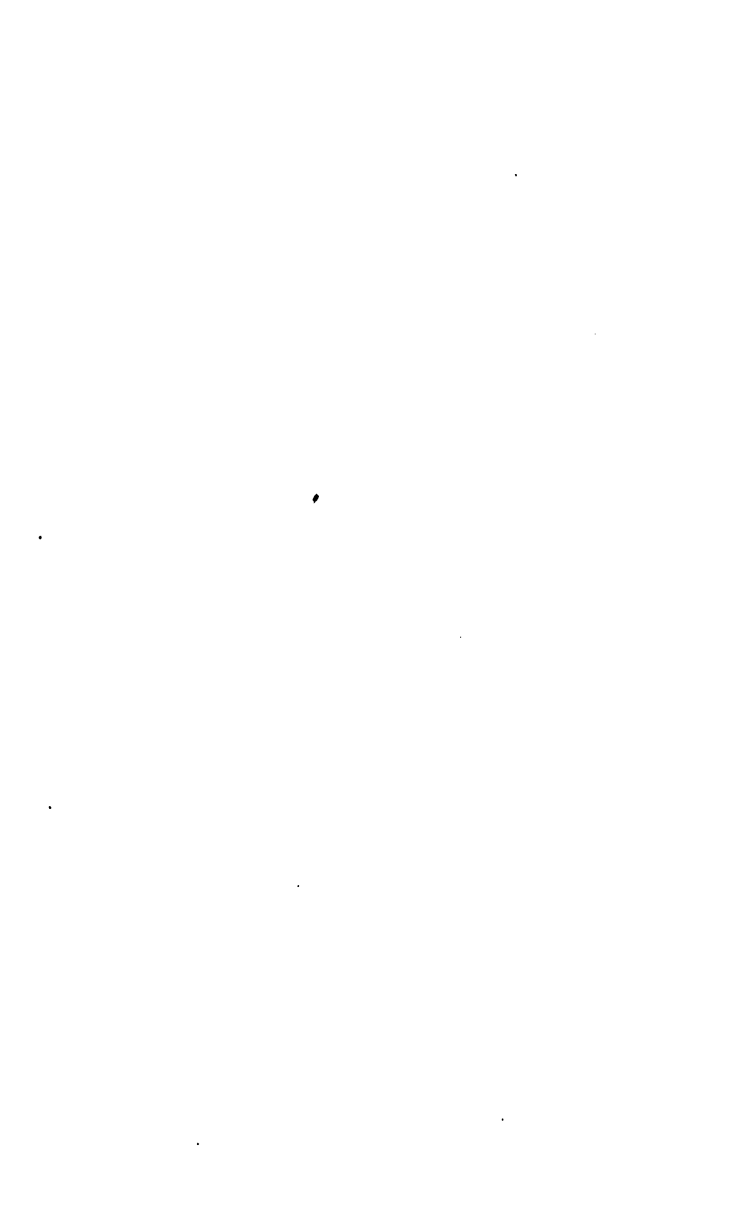
of which this guide is only a companion, generally gives that correctly.

In forming a collection of roses from the French gardeners, great difficulty is often experienced by their incorrectness in the names of their plants: this inattention, to call it by no worse name, has long been the bane of commercial gardening. In this country almost every nurseryman is now aware of the great responsibility he is under as to correct nomenclature; but in France they manage these matters differently, certainly not "better;" for if a Parisian cultivator raises a good rose from seed, and gives it a popular name, a provincial florist will immediately give some one of his seedlings, perhaps a very inferior rose, the same, so that there are often two or three roses bearing the same name: and if the original, or most superior variety, is ordered, ten to one if you get it, as the French florist generally gives you that which is most convenient for him to send, quite regardless of what you wish for. This is carried to an extreme, of which only those well and intimately acquainted with roses can form a just idea.

I have now only to beg the indulgence of my readers. A man of business must be deficient in the many requisites of correct composition. I have endeavoured to be plain and explicit; and cannot help flattering myself, that the instructions conveyed in these insignificant pages may be the means of restoring many unfortunate neglected roses to health and vigour.

Sawbridgeworth, Herts,

Nov. 20, 1837.



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THE
SUMMER ROSE GARDEN.

THE PROVENCE, OR CABBAGE,
ROSE.

(ROSA CENTIFOLIA.)

THIS rose has long and deservedly been the favourite ornament of English gardens; and if, as seems very probable, it was the hundred-leaved rose of Pliny, and the favourite flower of the Romans, contributing in no small degree to the luxurious enjoyments of that great people, it claims attention as much for its high antiquity, as for its intrinsic beauty. 1596 is given by botanists as the date of its introduction to our gardens. That "prince of gardeners," Miller, says that it is the prettiest of all roses; and this idea still prevails to a great extent in the agricultural districts of England, where, in the farm and cottage gardens, the Cabbage Rose and the double wall-flower are the most esteemed inmates; forming in their

turns, with a sprig of rosemary, the Sunday *bouquet* of the respectable farm-servant and cottager.

The groves of Mount Caucasus are said to be its native places of growth, and also Languedoc and Provence; but the claims of these latter have been disputed. I lately wrote to a very old rose amateur in France for information on this point. He informs me that the species with single flowers is found in a wild state in the southern provinces; it is therefore very probable that it was called the Provence Rose from growing more abundantly in that province: it has now, however, quite a different name in France, for it is called the "Rose à Cent Feuilles," from the botanical name, *Rosa centifolia*, or Hundred-leaved Rose. I must here confess that, when I was a young rose-fancier, this name often misled me, as I was very apt to think that it referred to the Scotch and other small and thickly leaved roses, not for a moment supposing that the term was applied to the petals or flower-leaves.

Hybrid roses, between this and *Rosa gallica*, are called Provence Roses by the French amateurs of the present day. Our Provence, or Cabbage, Rose is exceedingly varied in the form and disposition of its petals: the first in the catalogue, *Anemoniflora*, has those in the

centre of the flower imperfect and partially fimbriated, giving it something the appearance of a semi-double anemone; whence its name.

The Celery-leaved Rose, or *Rosa apiifolia*, is also a curious rose, unlike any other: its leaves are, perhaps, as much like imperfectly curled parsley as celery. The curled Provence is as beautiful as curious, having fine globular-shaped flowers, with petals waved in a very peculiar manner. *Dianthæflora*, or the Pink-flowered Rose, is a curious variety, with imperfect lacinated petals, unlike any other rose, and something like a pink. *Duchesne* is a Provence Rose, a little hybridised, with very large, finely shaped, and double flowers. *Duc d'Angoulême* also slightly departs from the habits of the true Provence Rose: this is a finely shaped rose, of a vivid rose-colour. The *Dutch*, or *Large Provence*, is exactly like the *Old Cabbage Rose*, and equally fragrant, but very much larger: this is a fine rose for forcing. *Grand Bercam* is a superb large-flowering variety, a true Provence, with flowers of a fine deep rose-colour, but with fewer petals than some other varieties. *Grande Agathe*, also known as the *Läcken Provence*, is indeed a grand rose, remarkably double, and finely formed. Its flowers are of the palest flesh-colour: like some others of the true

Provence Roses, its clusters of bloom are too heavy and pendulous to be seen with effect on dwarf plants. *Illustre Beauté*, or *Célestine*, is a hybrid Provence, with flowers extremely double, and not quite so globular as those of the true Provence Roses; but a most beautiful rose, and a very abundant bloomer. The *King of Holland* is a very old variety, with immense globular flowers, and curious sepals; so that the flower-bud seems surrounded with leaves. The *Lilac Provence* is a pretty distinct rose, with globular flowers of a lilac tinge. *Laura* is a new variety, with remarkably bright rose-coloured flowers, but not a true Provence. The *Monstrous Provence*, *Cabbage-leaved*, or *centifolia bullata*, has that large and curious inflated foliage, which we have no expressive name for, but which the French call "*bullée*:" it is a vigorous-growing plant, with flowers like the *Old Provence*. *La Reine de Provence* really deserves to be the queen of this division. Its large and finely shaped globular flowers have a good effect when suspended from a standard: these are of a pale lilac rose-colour, distinct and beautiful. The *Scarlet Provence* is an old variety, one of those misnomers that in flowers so often lead to disappointment: it was probably the first Provence Rose that made an approach to scarlet; but the faint carmine of its flowers is very far removed from

that rare colour among roses. The Spotted is a hybrid Provence of great beauty, with large globular flowers of the deepest rose-colour, delicately spotted. This fine rose has large leaves, and makes upright shoots of great luxuriance and vigour. The Striped Provence is a delicate variety, with flowers of a pale flesh-colour, often striped with red. This rose has smooth glaucous green shoots, and leaves much resembling the Striped Moss, and the Old White Moss.

The Unique Provence is a genuine English rose, which, I believe, was found by Mr. Grimwood, then of the Kensington Nursery, in some cottage-garden, growing among plants of the common Cabbage Rose. This variety was at first much esteemed, and plants of it were sold at very high prices. Most probably this was not a seedling from the Old Cabbage Rose, as that is too double to bear seed in this country, but what is called by florists a sporting* branch or sucker. In describing this and the next division I shall have occasion to notice more of these spontaneous deviations. The Striped Unique is one ; for this was not raised from seed,

* A term used to denote any portion of a plant departing from the character the entire plant should sustain. Thus, one stem of a carnation will often produce plain-coloured flowers, while the remainder of the plant has striped flowers : it is then said " to sport."

but, a flowering branch of the Unique having produced striped flowers, plants were budded from it, and the variety was "fixed," as the French florists term it. However, this is certainly *not fixed*; for it is a most inconstant rose, in some soils producing flowers beautifully striped, in others entirely red, and in the soil of this nursery most frequently pure white. In Sussex, where, this season (1837), it has bloomed finely in its variegated character, it has been honoured with a new name, and is now known as "the Maid of the Valley." The Wellington Provençe is one of the largest of this division, something like Grand Bercam in the colour of its flowers, which are of a beautiful deep rose, very double, but not quite so much so as those of the Dutch Provençe. This forms a splendid standard. Wilberforce is a new variety, and very splendid. This and La Simplicité are slightly hybridised with some dark variety of *Rosa gallica*, which has greatly added to their beauty, as they both produce flowers approaching to dark crimson, a rare colour among Provençe Roses.

Since the publication of the first edition but few additions have been made to this family. In Appendix, List No. 2, I have given the names of a few new varieties, among which the Superb Striped Unique may be mentioned, as being very beautiful and con-

stant in its variegation; it is of less vigorous growth than the common Striped Unique, its leaves are nearly round and deeply serrated: this is not the variety mentioned as being grown in Sussex, but a French variety, which was found among others, and propagated on account of its distinct character; the same rose appears to have bloomed at Grimstone Park, Yorkshire, in great perfection.

There are but two ways in which Provence Roses can be employed as ornaments to the flower garden,—as standards for the lawn, and as dwarfs for beds. Standards of some of the varieties, if grown on a strong clayey soil, form fine objects of ornament, as their large globular flowers are so gracefully pendent. In this description of soil also, if grown as dwarfs, they will not flourish unless they are worked on the Dog Rose; but in light sandy soils it will be advisable to cultivate them on their own roots. The freedom with which they grow in the light sandy soils of Surrey points out this method of culture on such soils as the most eligible. In pruning, they require a free use of the knife: every shoot should be shortened to three or four buds. If not pruned in this severe manner, the plants soon become straggling and unsightly. In poor soils, they should have annually, in November, a dressing of rotten

manure on the surface of the bed, to be washed in by the rains of winter.

To raise Provence Roses from seed, for which more full directions are given when treating of Moss Roses in pp. 18, 19, the Wellington should be planted with, and fertilised by, the single Crimson Moss, and Le Grand Bercam with the Luxembourg Moss; if seed can be procured from either of these varieties, thus fertilised, some fine crimson, and, what is also very desirable, pure Provence Roses may be raised. As the characters of the true Provence Rose are so desirable, the object ought to be to endeavour to obtain deep crimson varieties, with all the pleasing qualities and perfume of the original. Wilberforce planted with the single Crimson Moss might possibly produce seed, but this variety is a hybrid, and, like many other hybrid roses, it does not bear seed so freely as those that are pure; but I shall have occasion to notice many exceptions to this, in giving instructions for raising new roses from seed: these instructions and hints, with the names of the best seed-bearing roses, will be given at the end of each article, and they will, I hope, form a valuable addition to this work.

THE MOSS ROSE.

(ROSA CENTIFOLIA MUSCOSA.)

The Moss Rose, or Mossy Provence Rose, is most probably an accidental sport or seminal variety of the common Provence Rose, as the Old Double Moss Rose, which was introduced to this country from Holland in 1596, is the only one mentioned by our early writers on gardening. If it had any claims to be ranked as a botanical species*, the single-flowering Moss Rose would have been the first known and described; but the Single Moss, as compared with the Double, is a new variety. Some few years since a traveller in Portugal mentioned that the Moss Rose grew wild in the neighbourhood of Cintra; but, most likely, the plants were stragglers from some garden, as I have never seen this assertion properly authenticated. The origin of the Double Moss Rose, like that of the Old Double Yellow Rose (*Rosa sulphurea*) is therefore left to conjecture; for gardeners in those days did not publish to the world the result of their operations and discoveries. As regards the

* Miller says, with a most remarkable simplicity, that he thinks it must be a distinct species, as it is so much more difficult of propagation than the common Provence Rose.

Moss Rose I regret this; for it would be very interesting to know how and where this general favourite originated. Probably, when first noticed, gardening was of such small consideration, that the discovery of a rose, however remarkable, would not be thought worth registering. That it is merely an accidental sport of the common Provence Rose is strengthened by the fact, that plants produced by the seed of the Moss Rose do not always show moss: perhaps not more than two plants out of three will be mossy, as I have often proved. Those that are not so are most evidently pure Provence Roses, possessing all their characters. To show, also, the singular propensity of the varieties of *Rosa centifolia* to vary, I may here mention that the common Moss Rose often produces shoots entirely destitute of moss. In the summer of 1836 I also observed a luxuriant branch of the Crimson, or Damask, which is generally more mossy than the Old Moss Rose, having a remarkable appearance. On examination, I found it nearly smooth. This season (1837) it has entirely lost its moss, and has produced semi-double flowers, the exact resemblance of the Scarlet Provence. The White Moss is another instance of this singular quality, for that originated from a sporting branch; the Mossy de Meaux is also a curious deviation,

the history of which will be given in the descriptive enumeration following; the Crested Moss, or Provence, is another case in point. It seems, therefore, very feasible that the Provence Rose, from being cultivated in Italy through so many ages, produced from seed, or more probably from a sporting branch, the Double Moss Rose, that is, a double Cabbage or Provence Rose, covered with that glandular excrescence which we term moss; this branch or plant was propagated, and the variety handed down to us, perhaps, as much admired in the present day as when first discovered. These Roses always have been, and I hope always will be, favourites: for what can be more elegant than the bud of the Moss Rose, with its pure rose-colour, peeping through that beautiful and unique envelope?

The first in the catalogue is the Asepala, or *Rosa muscosa asepala*; a new variety, something like the Provence *Dianthæflora*, curious, but of no beauty. The Blush Moss is a most beautiful variety of the colour of that well-known rose, the Celestial, — so exactly intermediate between the White Moss and the common, that it is quite necessary in a collection. The Crimson or Damask Moss, sometimes called the Tinwell Moss, was originated in the garden of a clergyman at Tinwell in Rutlandshire; from thence sent

to Mr. Lee of Hammersmith. As it was one of the first deep coloured Moss Roses, it was much esteemed, and plants of it were sold at a high price. This is a more luxuriant grower than the Old Moss; its branches, leaves, and buds are also more mossy. It is an excellent rose for beds; for, if its shoots are pegged to the ground with small hooks, the surface is soon covered with its luxuriant foliage and flowers. For this purpose it is better on its own roots, as worked plants so treated would throw up too many suckers. The French Crimson Moss is, perhaps, not quite so deep in colour, but much more double than the preceding, and not such a luxuriant grower. The Crested Moss, Crested Provence, or *Rosa cristata*, for it is known by these three names, is said to have been discovered growing from the crevice of a wall at Friburg in Switzerland. No rose can be more singular and beautiful than this. The buds, before expansion, are so clasped by its fringed sepals, that they present a most unique and elegant appearance, totally unlike any other rose. When the flower is fully expanded, this peculiar beauty vanishes, and it has merely the appearance of a superior variety of the Provence Rose. It should here be mentioned, that, if grown in a poor soil, its buds often lose their crest, and come plain, like the Provence Rose. As a standard, this rose is

very graceful, its large flowers and buds drooping from their weight. *Mousseuse de Veillard* has not yet bloomed here in perfection. In colour it does not differ from the common moss; but it seems more dwarf and delicate in its habit, and more abundantly mossed. *E'clatante* is a Moss Rose, quite worthy of notice; for it is so vigorous in its growth, that it soon forms a fine tree: its colour is also remarkably bright.

Moussue Partout is indeed all over moss; for its leaves, branches, and buds are thickly covered. The flowers of this singular variety are much like the common Moss Rose. The *Miniature Moss* is one which I originated from seed in my endeavours to raise a superior dark variety from the *Single Moss Rose*. Its flowers are small, of a bright pink, and pretty, though only semi-double. The *Prolific Moss* is not the *Prolifère* of the French, but a dwarf variety of the common Moss, and a most abundant bloomer. This is known by the French florists as the *Minor Moss*: it is a most excellent variety to keep in pots for forcing. *Prolifère*, or *Mousseuse Prolifère*, is an old variety from France, producing very large flowers, which do not open well in wet weather; but in dry hot seasons this is a fine rose. The *Pompone Moss*, or *Mossy de Meaux*, has for some years been a great fa-

vourite. This rose was found by Mr. Sweet of the Bristol Nursery, at a garden at Taunton, Somersetshire, in 1814. He obtained possession of the plant for five pounds; and afterwards distributed the young plants at one guinea each. It was most probably an accidental sport from the Old Rose de Meaux, and not from seed, as that rose is too double to bear seed in this country. This is one of the prettiest of roses, and one of the first to make its appearance in June, gladdening us with its early clusters of small and finely shaped flowers. It is not well adapted for a standard; for, when grafted or budded, it is but a short-lived plant, at least in the generality of soils; on its own roots, in light rich soils, it may be grown in great perfection. The Perpetual White Moss is a Damask Rose: it is pretty only in bud; for, when expanded, the flower is ill shaped. This made a great noise in the rose world when it first appeared; but its reputation for beauty was much over-rated. However, if grown luxuriantly, it produces immense clusters of buds, which have a very elegant and unique appearance. This rose is a proof, often occurring, that florists are apt to designate a plant by some name descriptive of *what they wish it to be, rather than of what it is*. The Perpetual Moss is *not perpetual*; but, like the Old Monthly Damask Rose, in moist

autumns and in rich soils it sometimes puts forth flowering branches. The Luxembourg Moss, or "Ferrugineuse," has been raised from seed, within these few years, in the Luxembourg Gardens. It is evidently much tinged with the dark colouring of some variety of *Rosa gallica*, and *approaches* to that grand desideratum, a dark crimson Moss Rose. This is most certainly a superb variety, of great luxuriance of growth, forming a fine standard: it will probably be the parent of a dark Moss Rose still more splendid, as it bears seed freely. The Mottled Moss is the *Mousseuse Prolifère*, a large globular rose with petals that are crisp or curdled before its flowers open: this gave rise to its name of Mottled Moss. This rose does not open well in wet seasons, but is often very beautiful, and forms a fine standard.

The Scarlet Moss, the *Mousseuse de la Flèche* of the French, from being originated at the town of La Flèche, is a pretty brilliant rose, with flowers nearly as small as the Pomponne Moss, but not so double. The Spotted Moss is also a French variety; but its spots do not add to its beauty in the eyes of the English florist; though in France any distinguishing feature in a flower, however absurd, is seized with avidity to mark a variety. The Old Striped Moss is a singular rose, of delicate growth,

often producing flower-stems and buds entirely without moss; still its glaucous foliage and striped flowers give the plant a pretty original appearance. The Sage-leaved Moss is a good double rose, remarkable only for its leaves, which are much like those of the common sage. The Single Moss and Single Lilac Moss are desirable as being distinct, and capable of bearing seed from which new varieties may be raised. Rivers's Single Moss is inclined to be semi-double. This is a remarkably luxuriant grower, as is the Single Crimson Moss, a seedling which bloomed for the first time in the season of 1836; a rose quite worth notice, for its colour is beautiful; and as it is a true Moss Rose, and bears seed abundantly, it will, I hope, be the parent of some first-rate varieties. The White Bath or Clifton Moss is a favourite and beautiful rose: this owes its origin to a sporting branch of the common Moss, which was found in a garden at Clifton, near Bristol, about thirty years since, from whence it was distributed. The Old White Moss is, perhaps, a French variety, as the French cultivators, when speaking of the Clifton Moss, call it *Mousseuse Blanche Anglaise*; and the Old White Moss, *M. Blanche Ancienne*. This has not so much moss as the Clifton, and is not pure white, but inclining to a pale flesh-colour: it is also much more delicate in habit,

To the Moss Roses described in the preceding pages may now be added Lancel, so named from its originator, which has the merit of producing the most beautiful of flower buds. The moss with which they are enveloped is long and abundant, and of the most lively green; its flowers when expanded are of a deep reddish rose, rather irregular in shape: it is in its buds that this rose is interesting. The Agathe leaved Moss, "*Mousseuse à feuilles d'Agathe*," is a new hybrid, between the Rose gallica Agathe and the Moss Rose: its flowers are of a pale flesh-colour, rather irregular in form; this is interesting from its singularity, but not by any means beautiful. *Mousseuse de Metz* proves to be a very pretty bright carmine Moss Rose, with flowers double and finely shaped; in short, a rose quite worthy of cultivation.

The Scarlet Pompone, *Pompone ecarlate*, or *Mousseuse Picciola*, is a new variety, something like *Mousseuse de la Flèche* in character, but more dwarf, with flowers much smaller, and nearly or quite double; it is a very pretty bright carmine rose, and will probably prove one of the prettiest of our dwarf Moss Roses.

A new striped Moss Rose, *Mousseuse Panachée pleine*, was received two years since from France; but this has proved a mere sport of the White Bath Moss, which often produces flowers late in the season perfectly striped, and

sometimes half the flowers will be white, and the remaining petals of a bright rose colour.

Moss Roses, when grown on their own roots, require a light and rich soil: in such soils, they form fine masses of beauty in beds on lawns. In cold and clayey soils they in general succeed much better worked on the Dog Rose, forming beautiful standards. I have ascertained that they establish themselves much better on short stems, from two to three feet in height, than on taller stems. If short, the stem increases in bulk progressively with the head, and the plants will then live and flourish a great many years.

To give a succession of bloom, the plants intended to flower early should be pruned in October, and those for the second series the beginning of May; shortening their shoots, as recommended for the Provence Roses. Give them also an abundant annual dressing of manure on the surface, in November.

To raise Moss Roses from seed is a most interesting employment for the genuine rose amateur, such a pleasing field is open, and so much may yet be done. The following directions will I hope assist those who have leisure, perseverance, and love for this charming flower. A plant of the Luxembourg Moss and one of the Single Crimson Moss should be planted against a south wall close to each other, so that

their branches may be mingled; in bright calm sunny mornings in June about ten o'clock those flowers that are expanded should be examined by pressing the fingers on the anthers, it will then be found if the pollen is abundant, if so, a flower of the former should be shaken over the latter, or, what perhaps is better, its flower stalk should be fastened to the wall, so that the flower will be kept in an erect position, then cut a flower of the Luxembourg Moss, snip off its petals with a sharp pair of scissors, and place the anthers firmly but gently upon a flower of the Single Crimson: so that the anthers of each are entangled, they will keep it in its position, so that a stiff breeze will scarcely remove it; the fertilising will take place without further trouble, and a fine hep full of seed will be the result; to obtain seed from the Luxembourg Moss I need scarcely say that this operation must be reversed. A wall is not always necessary to ripen seed, for in dry soils and airy exposed situations the above Moss Roses bear seed in tolerable abundance. The treatment of the heps, sowing the seed, and the management of the young plants, as applicable to all, is given at the end of the first part.

THE FRENCH ROSE.

(ROSA GALLICA.)

The French Rose (*Rosa gallica* of botanists) is an inhabitant of the continent of Europe, growing abundantly in the hedges of France and Italy. In the "*Floræ Romanæ*" of Sebastiani, published at Rome in 1818, this rose, *Rosa sempervirens*, and *Rosa canina*, are said to be the only roses growing naturally in the Papal States. It was one of the earliest roses introduced to our gardens. 1596 is given by botanists as the date of its introduction; and, owing to its bearing seed freely, it has been the parent of an immense number of varieties, many of the earlier sorts being more remarkable for their expressive French appellations than for any great dissimilarity in their habits or colours. The Semi-double Red Rose, grown in Surrey for the druggists, is of this family, and a very slight remove from the original species, which is of the same colour, with but one range of petals, or single. All the roses of this group are remarkable for their compact and upright growth; many for the multiplicity of their petals, and tendency to produce variegated flowers. Some of these spotted and striped roses are very singular and beautiful. The formation of the flower, in

many of the superior modern varieties of *Rosa gallica* is very regular; so that most probably this family will ultimately be the favourite of those florists who show roses for prizes in the manner that dahlias are now exhibited; that is, as full-blown flowers, one flower on a stem; for they bear carriage better, when fully expanded, than any other roses. In France, this is called the "Provins Rose;" and some varieties of it are classed in a separate division, as "Agathe Roses." These have curled foliage, and pale-coloured compact flowers, remarkable for their crowded petals. That very old striped rose, sometimes improperly called the "York and Lancaster" Rose, seems to have been one of the first variations of *Rosa gallica*, as it is mentioned by most of our early writers on gardening. This is properly "*Rosa mundi*:" the true York and Lancaster Rose is a Damask Rose.

To describe a selection of these roses is no easy task, as the *plants* differ so little in their habits; and their flowers, though very dissimilar in appearance, yet offer so few prominent descriptive characteristics. Some of the new varieties lately introduced, though much prized in France, have not yet bloomed well here: the change of climate seems to have affected them. *A' Fleurs à Feuilles Marbrées*, as the name implies, has its leaves and flowers marbled or stained, as are also its branches. This rose is

so double, that it has as much the appearance of a ranunculus as a rose, and in fine weather is very beautiful; but wet soon disfigures it. *Aglæ Adanson* is a fine marbled rose, something like the above in colour, but with much larger flowers, which are double, finely formed, and open freely. *Anarelle* is a large cupped and finely shaped rose; its outer petals pale lilac; its centre of a deep purplish rose, distinct and good. *Aspasie* is one of the most delicate and beautiful roses known; for its form is quite perfect, a little inclining to be globular, like some of the hybrid China roses. *Aurélië* is much like the last in colour and form, but is delicately spotted with white. *Assemblage des Beautés* is not quite full enough of petals, but deserves its name, for its varied and finely coloured crimson and scarlet flowers, on one stem, are always admired. *Belle Herminie* is a semi-double spotted rose, remarkable as being the parent of most of the spotted and marbled varieties. *Berlèse* is a fine rose, with a dark purple ground spotted with crimson, and before it is faded by the mid-day sun it is very beautiful. *Belle de Fontenay* is now a well known variety, but quite unique, as its margined flowers are distinct and characteristic.

Bizarre Marbré is a fine marbled rose, very double and well shaped, of a bright rose-colour beautifully shaded. *Comte Walsh* has been

described in the catalogue on the faith of a French florist, before it bloomed here; it has not proved true to its description, as it is not margined, but it is a first-rate show rose.*

Camaieu is one of the most distinct striped roses known. Its flowers are rather small, and sometimes not of a good form; still it is a very pretty rose. Comte de Murinais is a large flattish rose, of a slate-coloured ground, spotted with rose colour; a very distinct and good variety. Cramoisie Picotée is a distinct and curious slate-coloured spotted rose, not so pretty and brilliant as the Old Picotée; its spots have a reddish brown tinge. Delille is a new rose, very prettily spotted on a purple ground. Like most of the roses of this colour it is only to be seen in perfection in the morning, if the weather is sultry; but in cloudy weather it will retain its beauty the entire day. Duc de Trévise is a most beautiful rose, of first-rate form for a show rose, and of a robust and distinct habit. Duc d'Orléans is also a fine and brilliant rose, large, finely cupped, and distinctly spotted with white, and of the most robust and vigorous habit. Eclatante is a rose that may be distinguished in a group, however crowded, as it is so ex-

* This term is applied to those varieties that produce very double and perfect flowers, fit to be exhibited singly, as dahlias are.

tremely bright; it perhaps ought not to be called scarlet, yet no other term so well describes its colour.

E'clat des Roses is a very double and large rose, of the most perfect form for a show rose. It seldom produces deformed or ill-shaped flowers; the plant is also of the most vigorous habit. To *Fanny Parissot* this description may also be applied, only that its colour is much more delicate. *Fanny Bias* is a name also given to this rose. *Fanny Elsler* is a new and pretty spotted rose, but it has not yet bloomed here in perfection. *Fleur d'Amour* is one of the most vivid-coloured roses in this group, much like *Assemblage des Beautés*, but more double. *Grandissima* is a most robust-growing and very large rose, likely to prove a show rose of first-rate excellence. *Hortense Beauharnois* is a fine and large rose, very delicately and slightly spotted with white. *Iphigénie* is also a good spotted variety, but, like the preceding, perhaps too delicately so to be called a variegated rose. The *King of Rome*, or *Théodore de Corse* (for they are one and the same), is a beautiful double and compact rose, so exactly like a double *ranunculus*, that it might almost be mistaken for one. *Leopold* is a fine dark rose, much like that old favourite the *Tuscany Rose*, but with smaller and more double flowers.

La Capricieuse is indeed capricious, for some of its flowers are plain, and some most beautifully pencilled with white ; which, on the vivid rose-coloured ground of this rose, has a pretty effect. **La Moskowa** is a large dark rose, not quite double enough for a show rose, but its flowers have a fine effect on the plant. **Lafayette** is a pencilled rose, quite different from the generality of these roses, and much like **Nationale Tricolore** ; it is shaded with purple and crimson, and varies much with the season. **Lady Peel** is a most curious and pretty rose ; some of its flowers are like a variegated rose-coloured hollyhock, very remarkable in their form and colour, but the variegation of this rose is not constant, for it often produces plain-coloured flowers, perhaps equally beautiful with those that are striped. **La Nationale** is a new and distinct variety, of a bright rose-colour, marbled and striped with crimson ; one of the prettiest of its class. **Lord Byron** is a new and brilliant spotted rose, not producing large or very double flowers ; but a desirable and pretty variety. **Lucile** is also a new spotted rose : this, like many of the new variegated roses, has, perhaps, owing to the change of climate, not yet bloomed in perfection.

Madame Cottin is a large and well-shaped rose, adapted for a show rose ; as is also **Madame Dubarry**, perhaps one of the very finest double

roses known. These are both of the most vigorous habits and first-rate excellence. *Mallesherbes* is a purple spotted rose, requiring to be kept from the hot sun; for, like all roses inclining to purple or slate-colour, it soon fades. *Nationale Tricolore* is one of the prettiest of variegated roses, generally shaded with red and purple, with a white or yellowish centre; but this central colour is not constant.* *Oracle du Siècle* is a most charming rose, perfect in form, and rich and beautiful in its fine crimson and scarlet colouring.

Oriflamme is a rose which I ventured, last season, to describe as deep scarlet, on the faith of a very honourable florist, who raised it from seed. It has bloomed in this country, and proves to be a fine bright red rose, perhaps scarcely double enough. *Picotée*, or *Violet Picotée*, in some soils, produces flowers of a deep violet crimson, striped with white; in others it loses its variegation; but, under all circumstances, it is a pretty and most distinct rose. *Princess Victoria* was raised from seed at Linton in Cambridgeshire, by a Mr. Gimson. This is a fine brilliant crimson rose, and generally a good show flower, as it is very double, and regular in its form.

* This has, since the above was written, proved so much like *Belle de Fontenay* that it can scarcely be distinguished from it.

Porcelaine Royale is a beautifully shaped mottled rose; not large, but cupped, and perfect in its form, and adapted for a show rose. Renoncule Ponctué, or the Spotted Ranunculus, is happily named; for it is much like a ranunculus both in its form and in the disposition of its colours. When this rose opens well (which, owing to the crowded state of its petals, it sometimes fails to do), it is a peculiar and beautiful variety. The Superb Tuscany is a seedling from the Old Tuscany, with larger and more double flowers; very dark, perhaps more so than those of its parent, yet their colour is not so brilliant.

Sir Walter Scott is a good rose, finely shaped, of that deep purplish rose-colour which has a very rich appearance; it is well calculated for a show rose, as its shape is generally perfect. Sombrioul is a delicate spotted rose, something like Aurélie; probably having the same origin, as it was raised from seed by the same grower. Scabiosæflora has a tufted centre to the flower, much resembling the flower of the Scabious. Sophie Arnold is a prettily shaped, bright rose-coloured variety, spotted or marbled with crimson. Tricolor, or La Belle Alliance, is now a very old variety; in some soils producing flowers prettily striped with yellowish white, in others its flowers are quite plain. Tricolor Pompon seems to be merely a variety of the preceding,

with smaller petals, and a greater proportion of white in them; probably, it owes its origin to a sporting branch of the original Tricolor. Tricolor *superba* is one of the finest of the striped roses: its ground colour is of the darkest crimson, on which its regular stripes of nearly pure white have a good effect; it also bids fair to be constant in its variegation.

Triomphe de Rennes is a very large and finely shaped show rose; the habit of the plant is also most luxuriant, and it forms a fine standard. Tullie is a very large rose, of a bright rose-coloured ground, distinctly and largely spotted; a new rose, and very good. The Prince is also a new rose, violet or slate-coloured, marbled with crimson. Like all the roses of this colour, it requires to be kept from the sun. The Village Maid, or Provins Panachée, is now a well-known rose, varying so much in colour in different soils, that many assert there are two or three varieties; but this is not the case, for there is as yet but one Village Maid Rose, which, in some situations, has red or carnation coloured, in others slate-coloured or purple, stripes.

Uniflore Marbrée has a tendency to produce its flowers on single footstalks, whence its name. It is a good shaped and very double rose, beautifully marbled.

New varieties of this family are raised with

such facility that it would lengthen this little work too much to enumerate and describe all that have been received since the first edition was published. In Appendix, List No. 2., I have given all the good new varieties that have bloomed here, to which are affixed letters denoting their qualities as in the catalogue for the present season; but as the characters of the variegated roses cannot be given with such facility, a few of the most remarkable must have a passing word.

Panachée pleine which ought perhaps to be called the New Carnation Rose, is a seedling from the Village Maid Rose, with striped flowers, like it in every respect, but more compact and double in its flowers, and better calculated to show as a prize rose singly.

Triomphe de Beauté is also a dark violet crimson rose, prettily streaked with red; this is a very pretty bright-coloured well shaped rose.

Pulchra Marmorea is one of the best of this class, a bright rosy red marbled with white. Superb Marbled, Superbe Marbré, or General Damremont is a finely-shaped full rose, crimson, sometimes marbled very beautifully with purple; this is an inconstant, but when perfect a very superb rose. Arehuse, like à Feuilles à Fleurs Marbré, has its leaves prettily variegated or rather marbled; this is rather a small

but very pretty rose, of a bright rose-colour, spotted with pale blush.

Most of the varieties of *Rosa gallica* are robust and hardy, and flourish equally as bushes on their own roots, grafted or budded on short stems, or as standards; but they cannot be recommended for tall standards, as their growth is too compact to be graceful. To grow them fine for exhibition as single blooms, or "show-roses," the clusters of buds should be thinned early in June, taking at least two thirds from each; manure should also be laid round their stems on the surface, and manured water given to them plentifully in dry weather. With this description of culture, these roses will much surpass any thing we have yet seen in this country. To prolong their season of blooming, two plants of each variety should be planted; one plant to be pruned in October, and the other in May. These will be found to give a regular succession of flowers. In winter pruning, shorten the strong shoots to within six or eight buds of the bottom; those that are weak cut down to two or three buds.

To raise self-coloured French roses from seed, they should be planted in a warm dry border sloping to the south, in an open airy situation. The shade of trees is very pernicious to seed-bearing roses, and in planting roses for the purpose of bearing seed it

must be borne in mind that it will give great facility to their management if the plants are planted in pairs close to each other, accident will then often do as much as art in fertilising them; thus the Woodpigeon Rose may be planted with and fertilised by the Tuscany, La Globuleuse with Comte de Murinais, Oriflamme with Assemblage des Beautés, Vesta with Feu Turc, Jean Bart with Princess Victoria, Superb Tuscany with Leopold, La Majestueuse also with the latter; all these roses bear seed often without being fertilised, but the crop is almost certain if that operation is performed; and the above unions are likely to produce roses of decided colours and first-rate qualities.

To raise variegated roses the following, which also bear seed freely, should be selected and planted as before directed,—Aglæ Adanson with Anacreon, the Village Maid with Duc d'Orléans, Tricolor and Tricolor Pompon also with the Village Maid. This last union would probably produce some pretty striped roses.

Berlese may also be planted with Seguiet, Duc d'Orléans with André Thouin, and the Leopard Rose with Anacreon: these would most likely give pretty spotted roses. Picotée might be fertilised with the Village Maid, and if seed could be procured some fine varieties must be the result; but the central small petals

should be removed with a pair of tweezers from the former rose when its flowers are half expanded, as they are too much crowded to allow it to bear seed. Clear white and crimson striped roses are yet desiderata, as those we possess are inconstant. The Tricolor Rose fertilised with Globe Hip, which abounds in pollen, will be an experiment worth trying.

The Tuscany Rose which is a most convenient variety for imparting dark colours, as it abounds with pollen more than any cultivated rose, should be planted in every rose seminary.

HYBRID PROVENCE ROSES.

These beautiful roses are exactly intermediate between the French and the Provence rose, partaking, almost in an equal degree, of both parents. They have upon the long and graceful shoots of the Provence the close and more dense foliage of the French rose; and, in some of the varieties, the pale and delicate colouring of the first is enlivened by the rich and deep crimson hues of the latter. The origin of these roses may be soon attested; for, if the Single Moss, or Provence Rose, is fertilised with the farina of *Rosa gallica*, hybrid Provence roses

will be produced, agreeing in every respect with the above description. Among the most superior varieties is Agnes Sorel, a delicate fresh-coloured rose, very double and finely shaped; Amelie Guerin is evidently from the seed of that good old rose, the Globe hip, but with smaller and more double flowers, of the same pure white, a pretty and distinct variety. Blanchefleur is of the most delicate flesh-colour, or nearly white, a new variety, very distinct and pretty. Cleliée is a magnificent rose, of the largest dimensions, forming a very fine standard, as its branches are graceful and spreading. Celinette is also a very large and fine rose, of the most delicate flesh-colour, possessing in its habits all the characters of this division.

Duchesse d'Angoulême, or the Wax Rose, is an old but deservedly a favourite variety: its colour is so delicate and its form so perfect, that it must always be admired; the habit of the plant is most luxuriant, and rather more erect than most other members of this family. Duvernay is a new and very fine variety, with flowers of the largest dimensions, of a delicate flesh colour, very double, and finely shaped. Enchantress grande Henriette, or Rose Parmentier, for these, and I believe some others, are its synonymes, is an old and most beautiful variety, so double and finely shaped that

it may be considered a prize-rose of the first character.

Gracilis, or Shailer's Provence, is a very old and delicate growing rose, unlike most other varieties of this family in its habit, as it seems to be between the Boursault and Provence Rose. Gloriette is a new rose, of the very palest flesh-colour, finely shaped and of a desirable variety.

The Globe hip, the "Boule de Neige" of the French, was raised from seed many years since at the Hammersmith nursery. This is now much surpassed by some of our new white roses, but still it is a favourite variety. Its habit is most luxuriant; and if it is grafted on the same stem with George the Fourth, or some other vigorous growing dark variety, the union will have a fine effect. The Glory of France is an immense rose, of the most luxuriant habit, having a fine effect grown as a standard, but, like some other very large roses, its flowers are irregularly shaped. La Volupté is a new variety, possessing in its bright vivid rose-colour, and perfect shape, all that can be wished for in a rose. L'Ingénue is most undoubtedly a descendant of the Globe hip, with flowers of the purest white; the centre of the flower inclining to yellow; this is one of the finest white roses known, and, like the Globe hip, it is of the

most luxuriant habit. *Lycoris* is a new variety, of a fine vivid rose-colour, marbled and spotted in a very distinct and beautiful manner. *Ma-libran* is a distinct and good rose, with peculiar glossy foliage and shoots; it is not spreading and diffuse in its habit, but very erect, unlike any other rose in this division: this rose has not yet bloomed in full perfection in this country. *Reine des Belges*, a fine white rose, was classed in the catalogue of last season among the hybrid China roses, but it is so evidently a seedling from the *Globe hip*, that I have now placed it in this division: this rose, when it blooms in perfection, is one of the most double and beautiful in existence. The *Tree Pæony Rose* produces flowers rivalling in size those of the *Pæonia Moutan*, or *Tree Pæony*, but as they are flat, irregularly shaped, and not very double, it cannot long be a favourite with the amateur.*

To this family we have some interesting additions, particularly to white roses, of which *Melanie*, or *Melanie de Waldor*, and the *New Double Globe*, or *Boule de Neige à fleurs pleines*, are very perfect and beautiful varieties: the latter is also called *Clarisse Jolivain*; this is an improved variety of the *Globe hip*.

* I have now placed this rose in my catalogue among the *Damask roses*, to which it is very nearly allied.

To blush roses, Duchesse d'Orleans, one of the most elegant delicate coloured roses known, and the Blush Globe, a seedling from the Globe hip fertilised with the Tuscany, are valuable additions as prize roses. "Elisa Leker" is a new deep rose-coloured variety, of much beauty.

Hybrid Provence roses are very robust and hardy, useful to the rose amateur, as serving to form a most delicate group of soft colours: they also make admirable standards, as the branches of most of the varieties are inclined to be spreading, diffuse, and of course graceful.

The seed-bearing roses of this family are the Globe hip, the flowers of which should not be fertilised if pure white roses are desired. Some few years since I raised a plentiful crop of seedlings from this rose, fertilised with the Tuscany, nearly all my plants produced semi-double blush and rose-coloured flowers; the Blush Globe was the only exception.

Blanchefleur, with Cleliée, would possibly produce seed from which fine shaped and delicate coloured roses might be expected. The same with the Tuscany rose would most likely originate deep rose-coloured varieties, with finely-shaped cupped flowers.

HYBRID CHINA ROSES.

(ROSA INDICA HYBRIDA.)

The superior varieties of this fine division give a combination of all that is or can be beautiful in roses; for, not only are their flowers of the most elegant forms and colours, their foliage of extreme luxuriance, but their branches are so vigorous and graceful, that perhaps no plant presents such a mass of beauty as a finely grown hybrid China rose in full bloom. They owe their origin to the China, Tea-scented Noisette and Bourbon roses, fertilised with the French, Provence, and other summer roses, and also to the latter crossed with the former; the seeds of such impregnated flowers producing hybrid China roses. These have, in many cases, resulted from accident, but latterly from the regular fertilising process, as mules or hybrids have been raised from well known parents.

In England, but few varieties have been originated; as the common China rose does not in general ripen its seeds sufficiently for germination. The parents of Brown's Superb Blush, which is an English hybrid, raised by the late Mr. Charles Brown of Slough, one of our most scientific and persevering cultivators, cut off in the prime of life, was the old Tea-scented rose, *Rosa indica odorata*, impregnated with some

hardy summer rose. Rivers's George the Fourth is also an English rose; but as this came by accident, its origin is not so well ascertained. Rosa Blairii is also English, and raised from the yellow China, impregnated with some variety of hardy rose. All these roses have the true characters of the family: leaves smooth, glossy, and sub-evergreen: branches long, luxuriant, and flexible. They give a long continuance of bloom, but they never put forth secondary or autumnal flowers. This is a most peculiarly distinguishing trait, and an interesting fact. Impregnate a Bourbon, China, or Noisette rose, all abundant autumnal bloomers, with the farina of a French or Provence rose, and you entirely take away the tendency to autumnal blooming in their offspring. They will *grow* vigorously all the autumn, and give a *long*, but not a *secondary* series of flowers. Some of these hybrid China roses produce seed abundantly, which is rather a remarkable feature, as so few hybrid plants are fertile.

Hybrids produced from the French rose impregnated with the China rose, are not of such robust and vigorous habits as when the China rose is the female parent; but perhaps this is an assertion scarcely borne out by facts, for the exceptions are numerous, and, like many other variations in roses and plants in general, seem to bid defiance to systematic rules. By

some cultivators the roses of this division have been much more divided than in my catalogue, forming "Hybrid Noisettes," "Hybrid L'Isle de Bourbons," &c. &c.; but as these all owe their origin to the common China rose, their offspring may with justice be called Hybrid China roses.

Those that have been raised from Noisette roses have a tendency to produce their flowers in clusters; those from Bourbon roses have their leaves thick, leathery, and round; those from the Tea-scented have a delicate and grateful scent; but all have those distinguishing family traits as before given, and accordingly they group beautifully. As this is the grand object of the amateur cultivator, it seems far more preferable to arrange them as one family, than to make several divisions with but very minute distinguishing features. It is a difficult task to point out the best in this division, as they are nearly all well deserving of cultivation. However, by making a few remarks, such as cannot be given in a descriptive catalogue, I may perhaps be able, in some measure, to direct the choice of amateurs to those most worthy their notice.

Adolphe Cachet is a rose not much known; but a very double, well shaped, and distinct variety. Attelaine de Bourbon, the Athelin of some French catalogues, is a Hybrid Bour-

bon rose, scarcely double enough, but exceedingly beautiful. It has finely shaped flowers, and blooms in large and erect clusters; its colour is of that vivid rose so peculiar to the Bourbon roses. As this bears seed freely, it will probably be the parent of numerous fine varieties. A fleurs marbré is a small, but very brilliant marbled rose, one of the prettiest of this division. Adele Ancelin is a most delicate coloured and beautiful rose, very perfect in its shape, and distinct in character.

Bonne Geneviève. This rose, under the name of "Beauté ethereal," and described as "purple margined with crimson," has been sold extensively. It is a most beautiful and perfectly imbricated rose. Brennus, the Brutus of some collections: this very superb rose will form a finer object as a pillar rose* or standard than as a bush; its luxuriant shoots must not be shortened too much in winter pruning, as it is then apt to produce an abundance of wood, and but very few flowers. This rose often puts forth branches in one season from eight to ten feet in length: if these are from a dwarf, and are fastened to a wooden or iron stake, and *not shortened*, the following season they will form a pillar of beauty but rarely equalled. Blairii,

* All the roses to which this term is applied make very long and flexible shoots, well adapted for training up a column, thus forming a pillar of roses.

a rose not so much known as it deserves to be, is a very distinct and unique variety, so impatient of the knife, that if pruned at all severely, it will scarcely put forth a flower: it is perhaps better as a pillar rose, than grown in any other mode, as it shoots ten or twelve feet in one season, and its pendulous clusters of flowers which are produced from those long shoots unshortened, have a beautiful effect on a pillar. Beauty of Billiard is, of all roses, the most glowing and beautiful: its colour is described in the catalogue as scarlet; but it is rather a fiery crimson, so vivid, that it may be distinguished at an immense distance. This rose also requires care in using the knife; the extreme tips of the branches may be cut off, and some of them thinned out; it will then bloom in great perfection, but care must always be taken in winter pruning to leave its shoots nearly their full length. Becquet is a pretty distinct dark crimson flower, very double and well shaped. Belle Marie is a first-rate rose, finely shaped, and a good show-rose. Belle Parabere is a very remarkable variety of inconceivable luxuriance; its flowers are very large; it will in good soils, as a standard, soon form a large umbrageous tree. Belle de Rosny is a hybrid Noisette, blooming in very large clusters, of first-rate quality. Catel is one of our finest dark roses, very double, and finely shaped, quite

worth the notice of the amateur. *Coccinea superba*, or "Vingt-neuf juillet," is a rose alike beautiful in its flowers and foliage; in early spring its leaves and shoots are of a most vivid red, and this appearance they retain the greater part of the summer; its flowers are brilliant in the extreme, crimson purple shaded with scarlet: the shoots of this rose must also be left at nearly their full length.

Coupe d'Amour richly deserves its name, for it is a beautiful neat rose, quite perfect in its form and colour.

Coronation is one of those purple shaded roses, inclining to slate, imbricated, and very perfect in its shape. Chatelaine is a hybrid Bourbon rose, dove-coloured, finely shaped, and very good. Coutard may be safely recommended as a most perfect and good rose, flowering with great freedom, and beautiful either as a dwarf or standard. Colonel Fabvier, also a sterling good rose, is remarkable for its delicate fragrance. The Duke of Devonshire is an imbricated rose, one of the great favourites of the day, and most deservedly so, for its rosy lilac petals are so delicately striped with white, and its shape is so perfect, that it will always be admired. Duc de Choiseul is not a new variety; but as it is between the China and Provence rose, which is a species of hybridisation not very common, it is interest-

ing; it forms a very fine standard. Duc de Choiseul ponctuée, or the spotted, is a most distinct and pretty variety: this makes long and slender shoots, and is well adapted for a standard. Daphne is a hybrid Bourbon, and one of the most beautiful of roses: it has the brilliant colour of that interesting group, and the fine foliage, but its flowers are much more double than the generality of Bourbon roses. Dr. Guepin is a most perfect shaped, globular rose, quite distinct in its character: this, with a few others, which will be noticed in their turn, have beautiful spherical-shaped flowers, singular and pleasing. Eugene Barbet is also one of these finely formed roses, with dark purplish crimson flowers of first-rate excellence. Elizabeth Fry is a hybrid Noisette, blooming in large clusters, a most brilliant and pleasing rose. Fulgens, or the Malton rose, is certainly one of the most brilliant and beautiful of roses; the entire plant is also worthy of admiration, independent of its magnificent globular scarlet flowers, as its foliage is so abundant, and so finely tinted with red; its branches so vigorous, and yet spreading so gracefully, that it forms one of the very finest of standard roses. Fleurette offers quite a contrast in its small delicately-coloured, and finely shaped flowers; it is a desirable and pretty variety. Fimbriata is a most curious and beautiful rose: each

flower-leaf is cut something like the petals of a pink, and as it is imbricated, it looks more like a large self-coloured carnation than a rose. General Lamarque is one of the darkest of roses, a most luxuriant grower, and very distinct: in wet weather it is apt to lose its colour, and to change to a dull brown.

Rivers's George the Fourth is still, perhaps, one of the best of this family: it was raised from seed by myself, about twenty years ago, and contributed probably more than any thing to make me an enthusiastic rose cultivator.* It is now much esteemed in France, where it is comparatively a new variety. Grilony is a new and fine rose, of a purplish slate colour, and first-rate form and character. Hybride blanche is a hybrid Noisette blooming in clusters, and a

* I hope to be pardoned the digression, but even now I have not forgotten the pleasure the discovery of this rose gave me. One morning in June I was looking over the first bed of roses I had ever raised from seed, and searching for something new among them with all the ardour of youth, when my attention was attracted to a rose in the centre of the bed, not in bloom, but growing with great vigour, its shoots offering a remarkable contrast to the plants by which it was surrounded, in their crimson-purple tinge; upon this plant I set my mark, and the following autumn I removed it to a pot situation. It did not bloom in perfection the season after removal, but, when established, it completely eclipsed all the dark roses known, and the plant was so vigorous that it made shoots more than ten feet in length in one season. This plant is still living, and nearly as vigorous as ever.

pretty neat white rose a little tinged with rose colour. Hypocrate is a most superb variety, one of the finest of its class, and well adapted for a show-rose. The King of Roses, or Saudeur panachée, is a rarity among hybrids, for it is finely striped, and as yet so few variegated roses are in this class: till this season (1837) never has it bloomed in perfection, or in fact scarcely at all, owing to its having been pruned too much: like some few others mentioned, its branches may be thinned, but scarcely at all shortened: this rose will form a fine pillar, and a standard of the largest size, as it grows with extraordinary luxuriance and vigour. Legouvé is a hybrid Bourbon rose, and quite first-rate in form and colour: this may be grown for a prize or show-rose. Lady Stuart, like the Duke of Devonshire, is a gem of the first water, for no rose can surpass it in beauty; the form of the flowers before expansion is perfectly spherical, and exceedingly beautiful. This rose, for some years to come, must and will be a favourite. La Grandeur is, perhaps, nearly as much to be admired, but for qualities quite opposite, as this is when quite open an imbricated rose, exceedingly regular and pleasing in its form. Las Casas is a hybrid Bourbon of the most robust habit, producing very large flowers, nearly the colour and shape of the common cabbage rose.

Lusseldembourg is a fine spherical-shaped rose : its flowers are of a bright rosy lilac, very beautiful and distinct. Madame de Goursac is a hybrid Noisette, blooming in immense clusters, and forming a very pretty standard. Monteau and Miaulis are both good dark roses ; but they are certainly surpassed by Miralba, which has recently been named "Chevrier:" this is not a large rose, but decidedly one of the most brilliant and beautiful dark crimson roses we possess. Moyena, a bright purplish rose, has flowers very double and finely shaped ; it will prove a good show-rose. Ne Plus Ultra, the Pallagi of two or three rose cultivators, and called also Gloire des Hybrides, is now an established favourite. Like many others of this division it is not at all adapted for a show-rose ; its flowers resemble in colour the red stock, and are singularly brilliant.

Princess Augusta is an English rose, a vigorous grower, and well adapted either for a pillar rose or a standard. Petit Pierre is one of those rapid and diffuse growing roses, like Belle Parabere and the King of Roses in luxuriance and vigour of growth ; this is one of the largest and the most double of hybrids, and when grown as a standard, forms a magnificent tree. Pompone bicolor is rather a small, but well shaped rose, its centre inclining to scarlet, with outer petals of fine crimson purple, a most

distinct and desirable rose. *Reine de Belgique* rivals *Lady Stuart* in the fine and perfect shape of its flowers; this rose has been sold for *Reine des Belges*, a hybrid *Provence*; but, as that is of the finest white, and this of a rosy lilac, the cheat is soon detected. *Riego* is between the *China rose* and the sweet briar, a remarkable, but most pleasing union, as it has the most delicious perfume. *Rosine Dupont* is a very pale flesh-coloured rose, with remarkable glossy foliage, and erect growth, very distinct and pretty. *Saphirine* is one of the largest globular roses known, and most astonishingly robust and vigorous in its habit: in a very few years, in a strong soil, this rose would form a tree of the largest size. *Souvenir d'une Mère* is a large rose, of that delicate but bright rose-colour, always so much admired. Its flowers are not so double as some other varieties, but very large and magnificent. *Triomphe de Laffay* is a beautiful rose, not of a pure white, but rather what is called *French white*, the outer petals inclined to rose-colour. *Triomphe de Guerin*, a very large pale rose, much resembles *Lady Stuart*, differing only in having the centre of its flowers of a warm rose-coloured tint: this is a most beautiful and distinct variety. *Triomphe d'Angers* is perfectly unique, and no rose can be more deserving of admiration. Its perfume is much like ripe fruit, and its singularly

brilliant crimson flowers are often striped with white: these two last-mentioned varieties are finer grown as standards than in any other mode, as their flowers are large and pendulous. Titus is a remarkably pretty purple rose, blooming in large clusters. Its flowers are not large, but finely shaped and very distinct. Victor Hugo, one of the finest of the lilac-coloured roses, deserves a place in every collection. It produces flowers of the very largest size, globular, and finely shaped. This is a very erect growing rose, and may be cultivated either as a standard or a dwarf. Velours Episcopal is a new and beautiful variety, perfectly globular, of a fine crimson purple, inclining to the latter colour. Wellington is now an old rose: for some time thought to be the same as Bizarre de la Chine, but now found to be quite different in its habit and growth, though its flowers have an exact resemblance.

As with French roses the new varieties of this family are too numerous for detailed descriptions, but Saint Ursule, Comtesse de Lacedede, and Adalila ought not to be passed over; they are all of the most perfect shape and delicate tints. As rose-coloured roses, Duc de Cazes, Charles Duval, and Richlieu, are quite perfection in the form of their flowers, and for vivid rose-coloured varieties, Lord John

Russel, General Allord, Louis Fries, and above all Charles Louis cannot be too much recommended; they are all truly beautiful. The preceding are hybrid Bourbon roses, and it is remarkable that hybrids of that family are nearly always first-rate; their habits are also generally pleasing, as they are of compact growth and fine foliage. Potart, Decandolle, Triptoleme, Colonel Combes, and Larochefoucault are vivid red roses of great beauty.

With but few exceptions hybrid China roses may be cultivated as standards to advantage, as their growth is luxuriant and umbrageous, some of the most robust-growing varieties forming immense heads. To keep them in a healthy state, lay round their stems, on the surface of the soil, in winter, a good proportion of manure; and mind that before the blooming season commences this is added to, as they require the surface of the soil moist when in flower: they will also continue much longer in bloom if this is attended to. The great objection to this summer surface-manuring, with English gardeners, is its unsightly appearance, particularly round trees on well-dressed lawns: this may be soon obviated, by covering the manure with some green moss; and to keep the birds from disturbing it, which they will do after worms, place on the moss some pieces of rock, or flints, thus forming an ornamental

mound. In France roses are cultivated with much and well-rewarded care; for even standards of thirty years growth have, every spring, a large quantity of manure laid on the surface round their stems. This keeps the extreme heat of the sun from penetrating to their roots; and as they are abundantly watered in hot weather, it also prevents that rapid evaporation which would otherwise take place, so often rendering watering useless. This practice is, after all, only imitating nature, for the Dog Rose, upon which all the fine varieties are grafted, grows naturally in woods and shady places; consequently, it is impatient of exposure in hot, dry soils and situations.

For rose beds on lawns the roses of this division are finely adapted, as they form such a mass of foliage and flowers. They may also be formed into a regular bank, rising gradually from the edge, by having dwarfs of different heights, and "petites tiges," or dwarf standards, in the back ground. They bloom remarkably fine on these little stems, and as the stem is protected from the sun by the branches of the plant, it increases in thickness much faster than when taller; tall stems, owing to exposure, are apt to become bark-bound and unhealthy, increasing but slowly in girth, and often requiring support. To have hybrid China roses in perfection as pillar roses, they

require attention, and a superabundance of manure; but they will amply repay it, for a column twelve to twenty feet high, covered with such roses as *Brennus*, *Blairii*, *Belle Parabère*, *Coccinea superba*, *Fulgens*, *Fimbriata*, *General Lamarque*, *George the Fourth*, *King of Roses*, *Petit Pierre*, or *Triomphe d'Angers*, &c. &c., would be one of the finest garden ornaments it is possible to conceive. To make these varieties grow with the necessary luxuriance each plant should have a circle, three or four feet in diameter, to itself; and if the soil is poor it should be dug out two feet in depth, and filled up with rotten manure and loam. This compost must be laid considerably (say two feet) above the surface of the surrounding soil, so as to allow for settling: in shallow or wet soils they will grow the better for being on a permanent mound. Plant a single plant in the centre of this mound, or, if you wish for a variegated pillar, plant two plants in the same hole, the one a pale-coloured or white, the other a dark variety: cover the surface with manure, and replenish this as soon as it is drawn in by the worms or washed in by the rains. Water with liquid manure in dry weather, and probably you will have shoots eight to ten feet in length the first season. I scarcely know whether to recommend grafted roses on short stems for this purpose, or plants

on their own roots; this will in a great measure depend upon the soil, and perhaps it will be as well to try both. Most roses acquire additional vigour by being worked on the Dog Rose, but some of the robust varieties of this family grow with equal luxuriance when on their own roots; finally, for dry and sandy soils I am inclined to recommend the latter.

I shall now proceed to give a list of those roses from which, in combination with others, choice seedlings may be raised.

Aurora, a most beautiful purple rose, often striped with white, may be made a seed-bearing rose of much interest; if self-coloured roses are desired it should be planted with Athelin, which has abundance of pollen; if striped and variegated roses, the Village Maid rose may be planted with it. The Duke of Devonshire, in a very warm and dry soil, will produce hips in tolerable abundance; and as it is inclined to be striped, it would possibly form a beautiful combination with the French rose Tricolor, which should be planted with it.

Souvenir d'une Mère, a very large and most beautiful rose, will bear seed if fertilised; the best union for this rose would perhaps be Celine, which is one of the most abundant seed-bearing roses we possess: very large and brilliant rose-coloured varieties would probably be originated from these roses in combination.

Riego, which partakes of the sweet briar, might be made the parent of some beautiful briar-like roses by planting it with the Splendid Sweet Briar.

General Allard, a hybrid Bourbon rose, from which Monsieur Laffay has raised his new perpetual rose "Madame Laffay," is much inclined to give a second series of flowers; this rose should be planted in a very warm border, or trained against a south wall with Bourbon Gloire de Rosomène, and if carefully fertilised with it some beautiful crimson autumnal roses would probably be originated.

Henry Barbet is also a hybrid Bourbon rose of great beauty. This should be planted with Triomphe d'Angers, with which it may be fertilised, but as the latter has but a small portion of pollen, and the former a great abundance, the process may be reversed; if seed can be procured from Triomphe d'Angers it must produce fine flowers, as it is one of the most beautiful and fragrant of roses.

Petit Pierre, although very double, bears abundance of seed; as this is a fine and large rose deepness of colour might be given by planting it with the French rose, La Majestueuse. Legouvé with the Tuscany would probably originate a fine class of rich dark crimson roses, of which at present we possess but few that are really perfect in form and colour. Time

will most probably put us in possession of many other seed-bearing hybrid China roses ; at present, those recommended are all that can be depended upon.

THE WHITE ROSE.

(*ROSA ALBA.*)

Rosa Alba, or the White Rose, so called because the original species is white, is a native of middle Europe, and was introduced to our gardens in 1597. In some of the old farm and cottage gardens of Hertfordshire and Essex a semi-double variety is frequent ; this is but a slight remove from the single flowering original species, and grows luxuriantly without culture in any neglected corner. The roses of this division may be easily distinguished by their green shoots, leaves of a glaucous green, looking as if they were covered with a greyish impalpable powder, and flowers generally of the most delicate colours, graduating from pure white to a bright but delicate pink.

Attala is one of the deepest coloured varieties of this division, with large and partially cupped flowers of a perfect shape. *Belle Clementine*, an old but very pretty variety, a hybrid departing in a slight degree from the characters

of the group, often produces flowers finely mottled; it is a luxuriant grower, and forms a fine standard. *Blanche Superbe*, or *Blanche de Belgique* is a much older variety than the preceding, with all the characters of this division, and producing very large and double flowers of the purest white. *Blush hip* is a hybrid, possessing more of the characters of this division than of any other, consequently it is placed in it: this is a fine and free growing rose, always beautiful. *Bullata* is a curious but pretty variety, with large foliage and tinted white flowers, forming a robust and fine standard. *Camelliæflora*, a small but very pretty pure white rose, with cupped flowers, possesses all the characters of the species, and is quite worthy of cultivation. *Duc de Luxembourg*, a hybrid, is a most beautiful and unique rose, producing globular flowers of the largest size: the exterior of the petals is almost white, the interior of a bright rosy purple, at once singular and pleasing. *Fatime* is a pretty rose, its colour not pure white but tinted with a delicate pink in the centre of the flower; this is peculiar to roses of this family, and in general it is very pleasing. *Fanny Sommerson*, a new and very fine variety, is a most robust grower, producing rose-coloured flowers, extremely double, and finely shaped, a little imbricated, but so perfect that this variety may be considered a good show-

rose. *Félicité* is also a new and beautiful rose; its flowers are exactly like a fine double ranunculus, of a most delicate flesh-colour: this is a distinct and fine rose.

Ferox is a most anomalous variety of this family, for most of its members are thornless, but this is completely covered with those fierce defenders; its flowers are of a pretty tinted white, very double and perfect. *Josephine* and *Josephine Beauharnais* must both be mentioned, as they are so often confounded: the first is a most robust grower, producing in large clusters flowers not very double, of a delicate pink; the latter has large globular flowers, very double, white, tinted with rosy buff. *La Séduisante* is most appropriately named; it is not a new variety, but a rose most perfect in shape and beautiful in colour. *Madame Campan* is a hybrid departing a little from the characters of the species, but producing flowers of a bright rose finely mottled with white, of first-rate excellence. *Princesse de Lamballe* is one of the finest in this division, possessing all the characters of the species in its foliage, branches and flowers: these are of the purest white, and of the most perfect and beautiful shape. *Queen of Denmark*, an old but estimable variety, produces flowers of first-rate excellence as prize-flowers: so much was this esteemed when first raised from seed, that

plants were sent from Germany to this country at five guineas each. Sophie de Marsilly, a new variety, is a most delicate and beautiful mottled rose, with flowers very double and perfect in shape. Viridis is the far-famed green rose of France, which has several times been brought to this country and sold as a great rarity: it is curious, for its flowers are nearly green till fully expanded. Zoraime is a new rose, pure white; but it has not yet bloomed in perfection in this country, so that an opinion cannot be given of the form and quality of its flowers. It has a high reputation in France.

The varieties of this family form a beautiful mass, not by any means gay and dazzling but chaste and delicate, and contrast well with groups of the dark varieties of *Rosa gallica* and hybrid China roses; they also make good standards, often growing to a large size and uniting well with the stock: they always bloom abundantly and bear close pruning; in this respect they may be treated as recommended for the French roses.

THE DAMASK ROSE.

(ROSA DAMASCENA.)

The "Damask Rose" is a name familiar to every reader of English poetry, as it has been eulogised more than any other rose, and its colour described with a poet's licence. In these glowing descriptions the truth, as is frequently the case in poetry, has been entirely lost sight of; for in plain unvarnished prose it must be stated that the original Damask Rose, and the earlier varieties, such as must have been the roses of our poets, though peculiarly fragrant, are most uninteresting plants; however we must not ungratefully depreciate them, for they are the types of our present new beautiful and fragrant varieties. The original species with single flowers is said to be a native of Syria, from whence it was introduced to Europe in 1573: varieties of it are still grown in the gardens of Damascus. The branches of the Damask rose are green, long, and diffuse in their growth; leaves pubescent, and in general placed far asunder; prickles on most of the varieties abundant. To those old members of this family, the red and the white monthly, which by some peculiar excitability often put forth flowers in warm moist autumns, nearly all our perpetual roses owe their origin, so that we

can now depend upon having roses as fragrant in October as in June. The York and Lancaster rose, with pale striped flowers, is one of the oldest varieties of this division in our gardens. There is perhaps a little too much sameness of character in some of the varieties of the Damask rose; their gradations of colour are sometimes too delicate to be distinct, but the following may be depended upon as fine leading sorts.

Arlinde, a beautifully formed rose, of a delicate-rose colour, is not a pure damask, as its foliage is less pubescent than in some other varieties. Angele is a pretty bright-coloured rose, very double and distinct. Blanche bordé de Rouge is a fine rose when it opens well, but in moist weather its petals are too numerous to expand freely; sometimes its flowers are pure white; at others finely margined with purplish red. Bachelier, so named from a Belgian amateur, is one of the finest show-roses in this division, producing large double compact flowers, of a fine rose-colour, and very perfect shape. Claudine is a new variety that has scarcely yet shown itself in perfection, but it appears to be a fine-shaped pale rose, distinct and good. Couronne Blanche is a pure Damask rose, distinct in habit, and a pretty white variety. Coralie is a beautifully formed rose, of a pale flesh-colour, with rosy centre, to which several of this family

are inclined. *Déesse Flore* is a first-rate variety, with flowers rather larger than *Coralie*, and much like it in colour: when about half expanded they are most beautiful.

Imperatrice is not a pure Damask rose, but very nearly allied. This is a large compact rose, very robust, and distinct in habit. *La Fiancée* seems a hybrid between the Globe hip and the Damask, a pretty shaded rose, nearly white, with a pale rosy centre. *La Ville de Bruxelles* is a new variety, with rose-coloured flowers, very large and double: this is a distinct and fine rose. *Lady Fitzgerald* is a beautiful rose, most valuable in this division, as its brilliant rose-coloured flowers are so conspicuous in a clump of Damask roses; this is not a pure Damask rose, but very nearly so: its foliage when young is a little stained with the colouring matter of some variety of *Rosa gallica*, which much adds to its beauty. *Ma Favorite* is a very small rose, of a delicate flesh-colour, and exceedingly neat and pretty. *Madame Hardy* was raised from seed in the Luxembourg gardens, by Monsieur Hardy in 1832; this is not a pure Damask rose, as its leaves have scarcely any pubescence; but a more magnificent rose does not exist, for its luxuriant habit and large and finely shaped flowers place it quite first among the white roses.

Madame de Maintenon is a pretty delicate

rose with deeper colouring towards its centre; this is a new variety, and has not yet bloomed quite in perfection. *Mohéléda* is a hybrid Damask, with large double rose-coloured flowers, prettily marbled: this is a new and good rose. The Painted Damask is a rose which for some time to come will be a favourite, as it is distinct and beautiful; its large and thick foliage and painted flowers are quite unique, but like most of the variegated roses it is a little inconstant, as its flowers are sometimes pure white; in general, however, the outer edge of each petal is tinged with a fine purple.

Some pretty and interesting varieties have lately been added to these favourites of the poets. The Duke of Cambridge,—which I at first thought a Hybrid China, will perhaps be better grouped with the Damask roses, of which it largely partakes,—is a very fine rose, of a vivid rose colour, and robust luxuriant growth. *Mohéléda* is an interesting variety, with very pretty rose-coloured flowers delicately marbled with blush. *Belle d'Auteuil* is a large and perfect show-rose of great beauty when flowering in perfection. *Bella Donna* is a true Damask rose, bearing a profusion of delicate pink or bright rose-coloured flowers. *Adonis*, as a pretty pale blush or rosy white variety, is quite worth cultivation.

The roses of this neat and elegant family have a pretty effect arranged in a mass; like the varieties of *Rosa alba*, they are so beautiful in contrast with the dark roses: they also form fine standards, more particularly Madame Hardy and the Painted Damask, which will grow into magnificent trees, if their culture is attended to. The pruning recommended for *Rosa gallica* will also do for these roses.

The only roses of this family that bear seed freely are the Purple Damask or Jersey Rose, which should be planted with Imperatrice. From this union large and very double roses might be expected; and the Painted Damask, if some of its central petals were removed, would probably bear seed: if fertilised with the Purple Damask some fine variegated roses might possibly be originated. Bella Donna with Lady Fitzgerald would produce some brilliant coloured roses, which are much wanted in this family.

THE SCOTCH ROSE.

(*ROSA SPINOSISSIMA.*)

The varieties of this distinct and pretty family owe their origin to the Dwarf Wild Rose of the north of England and Scotland, nearly all of

them having been raised from seed by the Scotch nurserymen; in some of their catalogues two or three hundred names are given, but in many cases these names are attached to flowers without distinctive qualities. In my catalogue the names of a few of the best varieties are given, but even these vary much with the seasons; for I remarked that in the summer of 1836, after the peculiar cold and ungenial spring, and again this season (1837), they departed much from their usual characters, and bloomed very imperfectly; in warm and early seasons they flower in May, and are then highly ornamental.

The following varieties have generally proved good and distinct. Aimable Etrangère, a French hybrid with very double pure white flowers. Adelaide, a large red rose, double, and a good variety. Blanda is one of the best of the numerous marbled Scotch roses, as these are generally much alike. Countess of Glasgow, Daphne, Erebus, and Flora, are all good vivid coloured dark roses, varying in their shades, and very pretty. Guy Mannering is a large and very double blush rose, distinct and good. La Cenomane is a French hybrid, pure white, with large and very double flowers; a beautiful rose, but not so robust as the pure Scotch varieties. La Neige is deserving of its name, for it is of the purest white, and very

double and good. Lady Baillie, Marchioness of Lansdowne, and Mrs. Hay, are all pretty, pale sulphur-coloured roses; from the seed of these it is very probable that some good yellow varieties may, at some future time be raised.

Painted Lady is a French hybrid; white, striped with red, but rather inconstant, as its flowers are often pure white; when it blooms in character it is a charming little rose. Princess Elizabeth and the Queen of May are both bright pink varieties, very distinct and pretty. The True Yellow is a hybrid raised in France, and in most seasons is a pretty sulphur-coloured rose, much admired, but in very hot weather it fades very soon to white: this was the case more particularly this summer (1837); it seemed much influenced, in common with the other Scotch roses, by the cold spring and the rapid transition to hot weather. William the Fourth is the largest white pure Scotch rose known; a luxuriant grower, and a good variety. Venus is an excellent dark rose, with very double flowers and distinct character.

Scotch roses may be grown as standards, and the yellow, and one or two of the more robust varieties made good heads, but in general they form a round and lumpish tree, in ill accordance with good taste; when grown in beds or clumps, as dwarfs, they are beautiful, and in early seasons they will bloom nearly a fortnight before

the other summer roses make their appearance; this, of course, makes them desirable appendages to the flower garden. They bear seed profusely; and raising new varieties from seed will be found a most interesting employment. To do this, all that is required, is to sow the seed as soon as ripe, in October, in pots or beds of fine earth, covering it with nearly one inch of mould; the succeeding spring they will come up, and bloom in perfection the season following.

With the exception of *La Cenomane*, *Painted Lady*, and the *True Yellow*, all the Scotch roses bear seed most abundantly; if this seed is sown indiscriminately numerous varieties may be raised, and many of them very interesting; but the aim should be to obtain varieties with large and very double crimson flowers: this can only be done by slightly hybridising, and to effect this it will be necessary to have a plant or two of the *Tuscany*, and one of *Superb Tuscany*, or *La Majestueuse*, trained to a south wall, so that their flowers are expanded at the same time as the Scotch roses in the open borders; unless thus forced they will be too late. Any dark red varieties of the Scotch roses, such as *Venus*, *Atro Rubra*, or *Flora*, should be planted separately from others, and their flowers fertilised with the above French roses; some very original deep-coloured varieties will probably be obtained by this method. *Sulphurea* and one or

two other straw-coloured varieties may be planted with the double yellow Austrian Briar, and most likely some pretty sulphur-coloured roses will be the result of this combination.

THE SWEET BRIAR.

(*ROSA RUBIGINOSA.*)

Who knows not the Sweet Briar? the Eglantine, that plant of song, the rhyme of which jingles so prettily, that nearly all our poets, even love-stricken rustics, have taken advantage of its sweet sound.

“ I will give to my love the Eglantine,” has been often the beginning of a country lover’s song; but in sober truth, every one must love this simplest and sweetest of flowers, for what odour can surpass that emanating from a bush of Sweet Briar in the dewy evenings of June? It pleases not the eye, for the single Sweet Briar bears flowers, in comparison with other roses, quite inconspicuous; but it gratifies in a high degree by its delicious perfume, and gives to the mind most agreeable associations, for it is so often (at least in Hertfordshire) the inhabitant of the pretty English cottage garden—such a garden as one sees nowhere but in

England. The Single Sweet Briar is a native plant, growing in dry and chalky soils in some of the southern counties; from it the following varieties, with some others, have been originated, more or less hybridised. The Cluster Sweet Briar, with semi-double rosy lilac flowers. The Celestial, a beautiful little rose, with flowers very double and fragrant, of the palest flesh-colour, approaching to white. Hessoise, or Petite Hessoise, is a pretty French hybrid, with bright rose-coloured flowers, and leaves not so fragrant as some others. The Monstrous Sweet Briar is a very old variety, with large and very double flowers, distinct and good. Maiden's Blush and Manning's Blush are both double and pretty, with fragrant leaves like the original. Rose Angle Sweet Briar is a new variety raised from seed by Mr. Martyn of Rose Angle near Dundee: this produces large and very double flowers of a bright rose colour; its foliage is also very fragrant. The Splendid Sweet Briar is really a splendid rose, with large light crimson flowers, but its foliage is not very fragrant. The Scarlet, or la Belle Distinguée, or Lee's Duchess, or la Petite Duchesse, for they are one and the same, is a pretty bright red, small, and compact rose, very distinct and good, but its leaves are entirely scentless.

Sweet Briars form a pretty group, interesting

from their origin and associations, and pleasing from their fragrance and peculiar neatness; they make also pretty trees, particularly on "petites tiges," as the French term them: they require the same culture as the other hardy roses.

Humble as are the claims of the Sweet Briar when contrasted with the gorgeous beauty of some of our new roses, yet it is so decidedly English, that raising new varieties from seed will I am sure be found interesting.

The Scarlet may be planted with the Splendid Briar, which so abounds in pollen that fertilising will be found very easy. The Carmine with the semi-doubled Scarlet will also give promising seed; the beauty of their flowers might be increased by hybridising with some of the French roses, but then their Sweet Briar-like character would be lost, and with that a great portion of their interest.

The Hybrid China Rose, Riego, if planted with the Splendid Briar, would produce seed from which large and very fragrant double roses might be expected, and these would partake largely of the character of the Sweet Briar.

THE AUSTRIAN BRIAR.

(ROSA LUTEA.)

The Austrian Briar, a native of the South of Europe, is found on the hills of the North of Italy, producing copper or red, as well as yellow flowers; but, strange to say, though the flowers are invariably single, yet they never produce seed. In this country also it is with extreme difficulty, and only by fertilising its flowers, that seed can be perfected; if the flowers are examined they will all be found deficient in pollen, which accounts for this universal barrenness. A Double Copper Austrian Briar is yet a desideratum.

The Copper or Red Austrian, the Capucine of the French, is a most singular rose; the inside of each petal is of a bright copper red, the outside inclining to sulphur; this rose is most impatient of a smoky atmosphere, and will not put forth a single bloom within ten or twelve miles of London. The Double Yellow, or William's Double Yellow Sweet Briar, is a pretty double rose, raised from the Single Yellow Austrian by Mr. Williams of Pitmaston a few years since; this blooms more freely than the original species, and is a most desirable variety. *Rosa Harrisonii* is also a double yellow rose, said to have been raised from seed

in America, and sent from thence to this country about four years since: this has proved one of the most beautiful of yellow roses; its flowers before expansion are globular, but a hot sun makes them expand and lose much of their beauty. It is a more robust grower than the Double Yellow Sweet Briar; its flowers are also a little larger, and do not fade so soon. The Single Yellow is the most brilliant yellow rose we yet possess; and it will probably be the parent of some double varieties, its equal in colour.

To this peculiar family of roses a few new varieties have been added. *Cuivre Rouge*, a curious hybrid, partaking of the *Boursault Rose*, with smooth thornless branches and dull reddish single flowers, and the *Superb Double Yellow Briar*, a seedling raised by Mr. Williams of Pitmaston from the same rose, and, I believe, at the same time as the *Double Yellow Briar*. This has larger and more double flowers, but they are perhaps not so bright in colour, which might be owing to the excessive wet weather during its flowering season, as it bloomed here for the first time last summer (1839). A third variety is also in my possession, from Italian seed, which gives hopes of being a very double globular bright yellow rose, producing its flowers in great abundance.

To bloom them in perfection Austrian

Briars require a moist soil and dry pure air; but little manure is necessary, as they grow freely in any tolerably good and moist soil; neither do they require severe pruning, but merely the strong shoots shortened, and most of the twigs left on the plant, as they, generally, produce flowers in great abundance.

No family of roses offers such an interesting field for experiments in raising new varieties from seed as this. First, we have the Copper Austrian, from which, although it is one of the oldest roses in our gardens, a double flowering variety has never yet been obtained. This rose is always defective in pollen, and consequently it will not bear seed unless its flowers are fertilised: as it will be interesting to retain the traits of the species, it should be planted with and fertilised by the Double Yellow; it will then in warm dry seasons produce seed not abundantly, but the amateur must rest satisfied if he can procure even one heap full of perfect seed. A French variety of this rose called "Capucine de Semis" seems to bear seed more freely, but as the colour of its flowers is not so bright as the original, its seed even from fertilised flowers would not be so valuable.

The beautiful and brilliant *Rosa Harrisonii*, however, gives the brightest hopes. This should also be planted with the Double Yellow

Briar, it will then, as I had the pleasure of ascertaining even the last unfavourable summer, bear seed abundantly; no rose will perhaps show the effects of fertilising its flowers more plainly than this, and consequently to the amateur it is the pleasing triumph of art over nature. Every flower on my experimental plants, not fertilised, proved abortive, while, on the contrary, all those that were so, produced large black spherical heps full of perfect seed.

THE DOUBLE YELLOW ROSE.

(ROSA SULPHUREA.)

The origin of this very old and beautiful rose, like that of the Moss Rose, seems lost in obscurity. In the botanical catalogues it is made a species, said to be a native of the Levant*, and never to have been seen in a wild state bearing single flowers. It is passing strange, that this *double* rose should have been always considered a *species*. Nature has never yet given us a *double* flowering species to raise *single flowering varieties* from; but exactly the reverse. We are compelled, therefore, to consider the parent of this rose to be a species bearing single flowers. If this single flowering species was a native of the Levant, our botanists,

* Introduced to our gardens in 1629.

ere now, would have discovered its habitats: I cannot help, therefore, suggesting, that to the *gardens* of the east of Europe we must look for the origin of this rose; and to the Single Yellow Austrian Briar (*Rosa lutea*), as its parent; though that, in a state of nature, seldom if ever bears seed, yet, as I have proved, it will if its flowers are fertilised. I do not suppose that the gardeners of the East knew of this, now common, operation; but it probably was done by some accidental juxtaposition, and thus, by mere chance, one of the most remarkable and beautiful of roses was originated. From its foliage having acquired a glaucous pubescence, and its shoots a greenish yellow tinge, in those respects much unlike the Austrian Briar, I have sometimes been inclined to impute its origin to that rose, fertilised with a double or semi-double variety of the Damask Rose, for that is also an eastern plant.

As yet, we have but two roses in this division; the Double Yellow, or "Yellow Provence," with large globular and very double bright yellow flowers, and the Pompone Jaune, or dwarf Double Yellow, both excessively shy of producing full-blown flowers; though they grow in any moderately good soil with great luxuriance, and show an abundance of flower-buds; but some "worm i' the bud" generally causes them to fall off prematurely. To remedy

this, various situations have been recommended : some have said, plant it against a south wall ; others, give it a northern aspect, under the drip of some water-trough, as it requires a wet situation. All this is quackery and nonsense. The Yellow Provence Rose is a native of a warm climate, and therefore requires a warm situation, a free and airy exposure, and rich soil.

At Burleigh, the seat of the Marquis of Exeter, the effect of situation on this rose is forcibly shown. A very old plant is growing against the southern wall of the mansion, in a confined situation, its roots cramped by a stone pavement ; it is weakly, and never shows a flower-bud. In the entrance court is another plant, growing in front of a low parapet wall, in a good loamy soil and free airy exposure ; this is in a state of the greatest luxuriance, and blooms in fine perfection nearly every season.

Mr. Mackintosh, the gardener, who kindly pointed out these plants to me, thought the latter a distinct and superior variety, as it was brought from France by a French cook, a few years since ; but it is certainly nothing but the genuine old Double Yellow Rose.

In unfavourable soils it will often flourish and bloom freely, if budded on the Musk Rose, the Common China Rose, or the Blush Bour-sault ; but the following pretty method of cul-

ture, I beg to suggest, though I must confess I have not yet tried it:—Bud or graft it on some short stems of the Dog Rose; in the autumn, pot some of the strongest plants, and, late in spring, force them with a gentle heat, giving plenty of air. By this method the dry and warm climate of Florence and Genoa may, perhaps, be partially imitated; for there it blooms in such profusion, that large quantities of its magnificent flowers are daily sold in the markets during the rose season.

CLIMBING ROSES.

DIVISION FIRST. THE AYRSHIRE ROSE. *ROSA ARVENSIS HYBRIDA.*

It is the opinion of some cultivators, that the varieties of the Ayrshire Rose have been originated from the *Rosa arvensis*, or creeping single White Rose of our woods and hedges. But this is contradicted by botanists, who assert; that the original Ayrshire Rose was raised in Scotland from foreign rose seed: it may have been; but to judge from its habit, I feel no hesitation in asserting, that it is merely a seedling hybrid from our *Rosa arvensis*, having acquired much additional vigour, as all hybrid roses nearly invariably do, from some accidental impregnation: perhaps no rose can be more

luxuriant than this; for the Single Ayrshire, and that semi-double variety, known as the Double White, will often make shoots in one season, twenty to thirty feet in length. Several of our prettiest varieties have been raised from seed by Mr. Martin, of Rose Angle, Dundee; but the first in the Catalogue, the Ayrshire Queen, the only dark Ayrshire Rose known, was originated by myself in 1835, from the Blush Ayrshire, impregnated with the Tuscany Rose. But one seed germinated, and the plant produced has proved a complete hybrid. Its flowers are of the same shape, and not more double than those of the Blush Ayrshire, its female parent; but they have all the dark purplish crimson of the Tuscany Rose. It has lost a portion of the vigorous climbing habit of the Ayrshire, but yet makes an excellent pillar rose. Till we can get a dark Ayrshire Rose, double as a *Ranunculus*, it will be acceptable. The Double Blush, or Double Red of some catalogues, is a pretty early rose, a vigorous climber, and as a standard forms a beautiful umbrella-shaped tree. Bennet's Seedling* is a new variety found growing among some briars, by a gardener, of the name of Bennet, in Nottinghamshire. It is said to be a very pretty double and fragrant rose. Dundee Rambler is the most double, and one of

* *Rosa Thoresbyana* of the Floricultural Cabinet.

the best in this division; it blooms in very large clusters, much in the Noisette fashion, and is truly a desirable rose. Elegans, or the Double White, is one of our oldest varieties; its flowers are semi-double, and, individually, not pretty, as their petals in hot weather are very flaccid; but then it blooms in such large clusters, and grows so vigorously, that it forms an admirable Wilderness Rose. Jessica is a pretty, delicate pink variety, distinct and good. Rose Angle Blush is like Jessica in its colour, but is much more luxuriant in its habit. I am sure that this rose in strong soils will make shoots in one season more than twenty feet in length.

Lovely Rambler, or the Crimson Ayrshire, is too semi-double, and its petals too flaccid, to be much esteemed; it is mentioned here to prevent its two imposing names from misleading the amateur. Myrrh-scented: this name has been applied to two or three roses having the same peculiar scent; this variety has semi-double flowers of a creamy blush. Queen of the Belgians is a fine rose, with very double flowers, of a pure white; this is a most vigorous climber, soon forming a pillar fifteen or twenty feet high. Ruga is now a well-known variety, said to be a hybrid, between the Tea-scented China Rose, and the common Ayrshire; it is a most beautiful and fragrant rose. Splendens

is a new variety, with very large cupped flowers, of a creamy blush; this rose has also that peculiar "Myrrh-scented" fragrance.

Ayrshire Roses are some of them, perhaps, surpassed in beauty by the varieties of *Rosa sempervirens*; still they have distinct and desirable qualities: they bloom nearly a fortnight earlier than the roses of that division: they will grow where no other rose will exist; and to climb up the stems of timber trees in plantations near frequented walks, and to form undergrowth, they are admirably well adapted: they also make graceful and beautiful standards, for the ends of the branches descend and shade the stems, which, in consequence, increase rapidly in bulk. It seems probable that Ayrshire Roses will grow to an enormous size as standards, and surpass in the beauty of their singular dome-shaped heads many other roses more prized for their rarity.

The following extract from the Dundee Courier, of July 11th, 1837, will give some idea how capable these roses are of making even a wilderness a scene of beauty.

"Some years ago, a sand pit at Ellangowan was filled up with rubbish found in digging a well. Over this a piece of rock was formed for the growth of plants, which prefer such situations, and amongst them were planted some half dozen plants of the Double Ayrshire

Rose, raised in this neighbourhood about ten years ago. These roses now most completely cover the whole ground, a space of thirty feet by twenty. At present they are in full bloom, showing probably not less than ten thousand roses in this small space."

CLIMBING ROSES.

DIVISION SECOND. ROSA MULTIFLORA.

The *Rosa multiflora*, or many-flowered rose, is a native of Japan, from whence it was brought by Thunberg, and introduced into this country in 1804. Several of the varieties in the catalogue have been raised in Italy, where these pretty roses flourish and bear seed abundantly. In the neighbourhood of Florence the double red may be seen climbing to an enormous extent, and large plants, completely covered with thousands of its very double and perfect flowers, having a fine appearance. The Single White is also grown in Italy; from this I have this season (1837), raised several hundreds of seedlings; the seed I received from Signor Crivelli, of Como, an Italian Rose amateur, very much devoted to gardening; all the varieties of this family are interesting, as they differ so much from other roses. Alba, or

the Double White, is rather a misnomer, for it is not pure white, but rather a pale flesh-colour, pretty and distinct. Crivellii is a new variety, and one of the prettiest; its flowers are of a brilliant and changeable red, very unique; it is a free grower, and well deserves attention. Elegans is a most beautiful little rose, changing from blush to nearly pure white: it is a little hybridised, and consequently more hardy than the true *Rosa multiflora*. Fragrans is a most robust growing variety, but it has not yet bloomed in this country. Scarlet Grevillia or Russelliana is a hybrid, differing much in character from the other varieties of this family; it is more hardy, but does not climb so freely; still it is a beautiful and distinct rose: its large clusters of shaded crimson flowers have a fine effect on a pillar. Grevillia, or the Seven Sisters' Rose, is a vigorous climber, blooming in large clusters, which show a curious diversity of colours; for, soon after expansion the flowers change from crimson to purplish rose, and then to pale rose; so that in the clusters may be seen three or four shades, from rose to deep purplish crimson. In wet soils, it is often killed to the ground by the winter's frost; even in warm situations, and if covered with mats, it shoots so early that when uncovered it cannot endure the cold of spring. It would probably form a fine pillar rose, if

thatched in November with green furze or whin, which admits air and yet keeps off the severity of the frost. This covering may continue till March, and then must not be removed at once, but at twice or thrice; as want of caution in not removing their winter covering gradually is the death of thousands of half hardy plants. If a plant is protected with spray or furze, remove half in mild weather in March, and let the remainder continue a week or fortnight longer, being regulated by the weather. The treatment of the Grevillia Rose as a pillar may be applied to all the varieties of *Rosa multiflora*, except *Russelliana*, as they are impatient of cold. *Hybrida*, or *Laure Davoust*, is a hybrid, and a most elegant and beautiful rose, having all the peculiar neatness of the double red and white varieties, with larger flowers and more beautiful foliage. This is one of the prettiest Climbing Roses known. A Genevese friend informs me that some pillars of this rose at Geneva are thirty feet high, and covered with flowers the greater part of summer. *Rubra* is our oldest variety, but still interesting and pretty. Large plants of this rose may sometimes be seen, seldom putting forth flowers; this is owing to severe pruning, or to the winter killing the small spray-like shoots, from which they are generally produced. *Superba* is a variety approaching the *Grevillia*

Rose in appearance, but much more dwarf and hardy.

These Roses have but few adaptations. I have given under Grevillia Rose their culture as pillar roses: for these and for warm situations against walls, they are very ornamental: they also bloom in the greatest perfection as standards, but they will require removing to a warm shed in winter. Grafted on short stems and grown in large pots, they bloom freely, and form pretty objects, as they produce their myriads of elegant flowers the greater part of summer.

THE EVERGREEN ROSE.

(*ROSA SEMPERVIRENS.*)

The original of this beautiful family is the *Rosa sempervirens*, the climbing Wild Rose of Italy, with small single white flowers, and foliage nearly evergreen. Monsieur Jacques, the chief gardener at the Château de Neuilly, has had the pleasure of originating most of the varieties now in cultivation; two or three he has named after the daughters of his royal master, King Louis Philippe,—Adelaide d'Orléans is one of these, and a very pretty and excellent rose it is, with dark shining green foliage, and beautiful shaded pale rose-coloured

flowers; in the Floricultural Cabinet for September 1837 a figure of it is given, which is as like a sunflower as this pretty and distinct rose. *Banksiæflora* is more fragrant than the generality of these roses; it seems hybridised in a trifling degree with the old Musk Rose, which has probably imparted a little of its delightful perfume; this has small and very double white flowers. *Brunonii* is not a true *Sempervirens*, but approaching so near in its habit, that it cannot be placed in any other division with propriety. It has more colour than usual in roses of this family, as they are all inclined to pale flesh-colour, or white. This is of a vivid rose-colour, and very pretty and distinct. *Carnea grandiflora*: this name conveys an accurate description, as its flowers are large and flesh-coloured. *Donna Maria* is of the purest white, with fine dark green foliage, and very double flowers; a good and distinct rose. *Eximia* is a new variety, that has not yet bloomed here: it has been described as "rose edged with white." In habit, it is much like *Indica major*.* *Felicité perpétue* has been sold as "*Noisette florabunda*," "*Noisette compacta*," "*Mademoiselle Euphrasie*," "*Abélard sempervirens*;" and probably under some other high-sounding appellations, for it is a general

* After waiting three years, this rose has bloomed, and proved nothing but *Rosa Indica Major*.

favourite, and justly so, as it is one of the most beautiful of roses. No plant can be more lovely than a large specimen of this rose, covered with its double ranunculus-like cream-coloured flowers. It will not bloom if pruned much; therefore its shoots must be tied in their full length, and thinned out if too numerous, but not shortened.

Jaunâtre is a new variety, with yellowish white flowers. This is evidently hybridised with the Musk or Noisette Rose, as it is fragrant.

Mélanie de Montjoie has large flowers of the purest white, and foliage very abundant and beautiful, of a shining dark green, contrasting finely with its flowers.

Myrianthes, sometimes called Ranunculacea, is a charming plant: its flowers are so perfectly and elegantly shaped, and their colour so delicate, that, if not the most beautiful of all, it is one among them. Plena is also known as *Sempervirens major*, and as the Double White Noisette. This is our oldest double variety, and a very good rose. Princesse Louise and Princesse Marie* I have found so much alike, that I have not entered the latter in the catalogue. Princesse Louise is a fine and vigorous growing variety, with flowers very double and

* I have recently received the true Princesse Marie, a very pretty rose-coloured rose.

prettily cupped. Rampant, as its name implies, is a most vigorous and rampant grower, and a very pretty pure white rose. This will cover a wall or building with nearly as much rapidity as the common Ayrshire. Rose Foncée has very dark shining green foliage, and varies in the colour of its flowers; for this season (1837) they have not, by any means, been either a bright or deep rose-colour, though in 1836 they were very distinct and in character. Reine de Français is a new hybrid variety; a great acquisition, as its flowers are large, of a brilliant rosy red, very double, and finely shaped.* Scandens is a hybrid Sempervirens, having much of the Ayrshire habit, and making shoots of an immense length in one season. Its flowers are of a delicate buff when they first open, but they soon change to a pale flesh-colour. Alice Grey is the poetical name given to this rose by some nurserymen. Spectabile, or Rose Ayez of some catalogues, is a fine and distinct climbing rose, with bright rosy lilac flowers, and curiously incised petals; a most vigorous growing and desirable variety. Triomphe de Boliwyller, or Sempervirens Odorata, is a hybrid between the Rosa Sempervirens and the Tea-scented China Rose, and decidedly the finest climbing rose known; its large globular

* The sharp winter of 1838 killed every plant and bud of this rose, so that at present it is not in my collection.

flowers are very fragrant, and much like Noisette Lamarque, differing slightly in colour. This rose often blooms in the autumn, and that pleasing quality makes it still more desirable.

The varieties of *Rosa sempervirens* are of the easiest culture, as they seem to flourish in all soils and situations. In sheltered places and under trees they are nearly evergreen, retaining their leaves till spring. This makes them valuable for covering banks, trees, or walls. I know of no rose idea prettier than that of a wilderness of evergreen roses, the varieties planted promiscuously and suffered to cover the surface of the ground with their entangled shoots. To effect this, the ground should be dug, manured, and thoroughly cleaned from perennial weeds, such as couch grass, &c., and the plants planted from three to five feet asunder. If the soil is rich, the latter distance will do; they must be hoed amongst, and kept clean from weeds after planting, till the branches meet; they will then soon form a beautiful mass of foliage and flowers, covering the soil too densely for weeds of minor growth to flourish. Those weeds that are more robust should be pulled out occasionally, and this is all the culture they will require; for temples, columns, and verandahs, their use is now becoming well known. One of the most complete temples of roses is that at the seat of ——— Warner,

Esq., Hoddesdon, Hertfordshire; and the prettiest specimens of festooning these roses from one column to another, by means of small iron chains (strong iron wire will do), may be seen at Broxbourn Bury, near Hoddesdon, the seat of ——— Bosanquet, Esquire. They also form elegant and graceful standards; like the Ayrshire roses their shoots are pendulous, and soon hide the stem, in a few years forming a pretty dome of foliage and flowers; for covering the naked stems of forest or ornamental trees they are also very useful, as their roots will not injure the tree which supports them; and if strong copper wire is brought loosely round the trunk of the tree to support their branches, they will give scarcely any trouble in such situations. To make them grow vigorously, give them a supply of manure on the surface, annually in the autumn, to be carried to their roots by the rains of winter. In autumn or winter pruning, their branches must be left their full length, for, if shortened, they will make prodigious long shoots the following season but produce no flowers; as they are very flexible, they can be laid in and twisted in any direction, but the use of the knife must be avoided as much as possible.

THE BOURSULT ROSE.

(ROSA ALPINA.)

This is a most distinct group of roses, with long, reddish, flexible shoots; they are not such decided climbers as the preceding three divisions, but they are excellently well adapted for pillar roses: they owe their origin to the *Rosa Alpina*, a single red rose a native of the Alps, and also of the hills in the south of France. M. Boursault, formerly a great Parisian Rose amateur, gave his name to the group, by the first double variety, the Red, being named after him. Aréthuse is a very double, bright-coloured rose; in wet seasons too much so to open well, and its flowers then drop without expanding. Blush, or Boursault Florida, Calypso, White Boursault, Bengale Florida, Rise de Lisle, &c., for it is known by all these names, is a beautiful rose, and when trained up a pillar its large and delicately coloured flowers have a fine effect; the Tea-scented Roses budded on this rose bloom in great perfection. Crimson, or Amadis, is also a very fine pillar rose; its clusters of large, deep purple and crimson flowers are inclined to be pendulous, consequently they have a fine effect when on a tall pillar. Drummond's Thornless is now an old variety, but it produces such a profusion of bright red flowers that it ought to be in every

collection of climbing roses. *Elegans* is a most beautiful vivid-coloured rose; its purple and crimson flowers are often striped with white: this has a long succession of bloom, as it is one of the earliest and latest of summer roses. *Gracilis* is a hybrid, of the most vigorous growth in good soils, often making shoots ten to twelve feet long in one season; unlike the other varieties of this division, its shoots are covered with thorns. Nothing can be more graceful than the luxuriant foliage of this plant; it has also finely cupped flowers of the most vivid rose-colour, and must be reckoned a beautiful and desirable rose. *Inermis*, or *Boursault Pleine*, is a pretty variety, with flowers of a bright red, and a fine and luxuriant grower. The *Red Boursault* is our oldest variety, and though only semi-double it is distinct, pretty, and still a rose worth cultivating.

THE BANKSIAN ROSE.

(*ROSA BANKSIÆ.*)

Among the Banksian Roses, Botanists class *Rosa lævigata*, or *sinica*, a rose with peculiarly glossy foliage, and large single white flowers. This is a native of Georgia, also of Tartary and China, and, very probably, is the plant from which the Chinese derived our Double Banksian Roses,

Rosa sinica is also known as *Rosa lævigata* and *Rosa ternata*.

Our popular Double White Banksian Rose is almost universally known and admired. It was introduced in 1807; and very large plants are now to be seen in some situations: one in the garden of Miss Chauncey, at Cheshunt, covers a wall of immense extent. The flowers of the White Banksian Rose have a slight violet-like perfume, very agreeable. The Yellow Banksian Rose was brought to this country in 1827. This is an unique and beautiful variety, with scentless straw-coloured flowers, a little inclining to buff: they are like the flowers of the white, very small and double. Both these roses bloom early in May; and large plants, covered with their clusters of flowers, have a pretty but most un-rose-like appearance. The Rose-coloured Banksian Rose is a hybrid, with very bright rose-coloured flowers, the whole plant partaking as much of the character of the Bour-sault Rose as of the Banksian: in fact, it is a most complete mule; and though it has lost a little too much caste in the shape and size of its flowers — for they are a degree larger, and not quite so double as those of the Banksian Rose — it will prove a very pretty, bright-coloured climber, and quite hardy. The *Rosa Banksia Odoratissima*, lately introduced from France, and in some catalogues said to have rose-co-

loured flowers, in others rose-coloured, margined with white, I am fearful is a rose with a "nom d'affaire."

The true Banksian Roses are not adapted for pillar roses, as they are too tender: they require a wall, or very sheltered situation. Their very early flowering, also, renders this quite necessary, as the spring frosts, in cold exposures, destroy the bloom in the bud. They bloom more freely in dry than in wet, retentive, soils, and they require pruning with care, for none of the small and twiggy branches should be shortened; but if the plant has a superabundance some of them may be removed. If their branches are shortened they will not bloom, but put forth a profusion of strong shoots. The flowers will be generally found in the greatest abundance on these small and twiggy branches, which at once points out the necessity of their being left on the plant. Often, towards the end of summer, large old plants will produce immensely thick and strong shoots. These should be removed early in autumn, unless they are wanted to fill up a vacancy on the wall: the upper part of the plant, and its flowering twigs, will then not be exhausted in spring by them.

Banksian Roses seldom bear seed in this country; but in the South of France, and in Italy, they produce it in tolerable abundance;

so that we may yet expect crimson and other coloured roses of this charming family.

HYBRID CLIMBING ROSES.

These are hardy and strong growing roses, the origin of some of them not well ascertained. Among them, *Astrolabe* is a pretty, bright-coloured, and very double rose; not so vigorous in its growth as some others, but a distinct and good variety. *Clair* is a single hybrid rose, with small crimson flowers, said to be between *Rosa sempervirens* and the *Crimson China Rose*, or *Rosa semperflorens*. This is a singular and rather pretty rose, blooming all the autumn: it will, probably, be the parent of some beautiful climbers, as it bears seed freely. *Indica major* has, perhaps, a dozen names; for as "*Rosa Bengalensis*," "*Bengalensis Scandens*," and the "*Walton Rose*" of *Essex*, it is well known; and last, but not least, as "*Rosa craculatum*,"—a name given to it by Mr. Wood of Maresfield. It is a fine robust variety, nearly evergreen, and makes shoots from ten to fifteen feet in length in one season. Its flowers are large, nearly double, and of a delicate pale rose-colour. This beautiful rose may be soon made to cover the most unsightly buildings or walls. Miller's Climber, from the nursery of Mr. Miller of Bristol, is a pretty

bright pink rose, with small flowers, not quite double. Madame d'Arblay, or Well's White, has been till now placed among *Rosa semper-virens*; but its habit is so different, and its origin so well ascertained, that I have removed it to this division.

This robust variety was raised from seed some years since by Mr. Wells of Redleaf, near Tonbridge Wells; and, I believe, given by him to the Messrs. Young of Epsom, from whom I received it, under the name of Madame d'Arblay. In strong soils it makes the most gigantic growth, soon forming a tree or a pillar of the largest size: its flowers are very double and pretty. The Garland, or Wood's Garland, is also a seedling, raised by Mr. Wells of Redleaf, I believe, from the seed of the Noisette Rose. Like Madame d'Arblay, this is a vigorous grower, producing its flowers in immense clusters. These are fragrant, and change from white to pink after expansion.

Rosa elegans is a variety which has hitherto been omitted in the catalogue. This is also known as Bengale Elégante: it is a rose of most distinct character, with cupped flowers, of the brightest pink, and nearly double. It makes long flexible shoots, and blooms in great profusion for a much longer period than any other summer rose.

To Hybrid Climbing Roses a very singular

and pretty variety has been added. This I have raised from Italian seed. It produces abundance of flowers in large clusters, of a bright crimson scarlet, nearly double, and, what is very rare among climbing roses, they are very fragrant. I have named this rose "Sir John Sebright," as I have the honour of knowing that Sir John is a great admirer of brilliant coloured climbing roses.

Among climbing roses but few can be found that will bear seed in this country, the Ayrshire Roses excepted, from some of which it is probable that some fine and original climbers may be raised. A most desirable object to obtain, is a dark crimson *Rosa ruga*; this may possibly be accomplished by planting that favourite rose with the Ayrshire Queen, and fertilising its flowers very carefully with those of that dark rose. It is remarkable that although these roses are both hybrids, from species apparently very remote in their affinities, yet both of them bear seed, even without being fertilised. The Blush Ayrshire, a most abundant seed-bearer, may be planted with the Ayrshire Queen, the Common Bourbon, Bourbon Gloire de Rosomène, the Double Yellow Briar, Single Crimson Moss, Celine, Henri Barbet, the China Rose, Fabvier, Tea Princesse Hellène (Luxembourg), and its flowers, fertilised with the pollen of these roses; if any combination can be effected,

pleasing results may reasonably be hoped for. To "make assurance doubly sure," the anthers of the Ayrshire Rose should be removed from some of the flowers with which the experiment is tried.

The Red Boursault Rose, planted with Athelin, may perhaps be made the parent of some brilliant red climbing roses.

Rose Clair, if planted against a south wall, with Gloire de Rosomène, or fertilised with the flowers of Athelin, Sir John Sebright, or the Ayrshire Queen, would give some distinct and curious varieties.

Sempervirens Scandens, of which the flowers are buff when they first open, would be worth experimenting upon with the Double Yellow Briar; as this is a most vigorous climber, its progeny, however much of hybrids, would be sure to retain enough of that desirable quality.

TREATMENT OF THE SEED, SOWING, &c.

The hips of all the varieties of roses will in general be fully ripe by the beginning of November; they should then be gathered and kept entire, in a flower-pot filled with dry sand, carefully guarded from mice; in February, or by the first week in March, they must be broken to pieces with the fingers, and sown in flower-pots, such as are generally used

for sowing seeds in, called "seed-pans," but for rose seeds they should not be too shallow; nine inches in depth will be enough; these should be nearly but not quite filled with a rich compost of rotten manure and sandy loam or peat; the seeds may be covered, to the depth of about half an inch, with the same compost; a piece of kiln wire must then be placed over the pot, fitting closely at the rim, so as to prevent the ingress of mice which are passionately fond of rose seeds; there must be space enough between the wire and the mould for the young plants to come up, half an inch will probably be found enough; the pots of seed must never be placed under glass, but kept constantly in the open air, in a full sunny exposure, as the wire will shade the mould and prevent its drying. Water should be given occasionally in dry weather; the young plants will perhaps make their appearance in April or May, but very often the seed does not vegetate till the second spring. When they have made their "rough leaves," that is when they have three or four leaves, exclusive of their seed leaves, they must be carefully raised with the point of a narrow pruning knife, potted into small pots, and placed in the shade; if the weather is very hot and dry, they may be covered with a handglass for a few days. They may remain in those pots a month, and

then be planted out into a rich border; by the end of August those that are robust growers will have made shoots long enough for budding. Those that have done so may be cut down, and one or two strong stocks budded with each; these will the following summer make vigorous shoots, and the summer following, if left unpruned, to a certainty they will produce flowers. This is the only method to ensure seedling roses flowering the third year; many will do so that are not worked, but very often the superior varieties are shy bloomers on their own roots, till age and careful culture give them strength.

It may be mentioned here, as treatment applicable to all seed-bearing roses, that when it is desirable the qualities of a favourite rose should preponderate, the petals of the flower to be fertilised must be opened gently with the fingers;*

* It requires some watchfulness to do this at the proper time; if too soon, the petals will be injured in forcing them open; and in hot weather in July, if delayed only an hour or two, the anthers will be found to have shed their pollen. To ascertain precisely when the pollen is in a fit state for transmission, a few of the anthers should be gently pressed with the finger and thumb; if the yellow dust adheres to them the operation may be performed; it requires close examination and some practice to know when the flower to be operated upon is in a fit state to receive the pollen; as a general rule, the flowers ought to be in the same state of expansion, or, in other words, about the same age. It is only in cases where it is wished for the qualities of a particular rose to predominate, that the removal of the anthers of the rose to be fertilised is necessary; thus, if a yellow climbing rose is desired by the union of the Yellow Briar with the Ayrshire, every anther should be removed

a flower that will expand in the morning should be opened the afternoon or evening previous, and the anthers all removed with a pair of pointed scissors; the following morning when this flower is fully expanded it must be fertilised with a flower of some variety, of which it is desired to have seedlings partaking largely of its qualities. To exemplify this, we will suppose that a climbing Moss Rose with red or crimson flowers is wished for: the flowers of the Blush Ayrshire, which bears seed abundantly, may be selected, and before expansion the anthers removed; the following morning, or as soon after the operation as these flowers open, they should be fertilised with those of the Luxembourg Moss; if the operation succeed seed will be procured, from which the probability is, that a climbing rose will be produced with the habit and flowers of the Moss Rose, or at least an approximation to them; and as these hybrids often bear seed freely, by repeating the process with them, the at present apparent

from the latter, so that it is fertilised solely with the pollen of the former. In some cases, where it is desirable to have the qualities of both parents in an equal degree, the removal of the anthers must not take place; thus, I have found by removing them from the Luxembourg Moss, and fertilising that rose with a dark variety of *Rosa Gallica*, that the features of the Moss Rose are totally lost in its offspring, and they become nearly pure varieties of the former; but if the anthers of the Moss Rose are left untouched, and it is fertilised with *Rosa Gallica*, interesting hybrids are the result, more or less mossy; this seems to make superfetation very probable; yet Dr. Lindley in "Theory of Horticulture" page 332, "thinks it is not very likely to occur."

remote chance of getting a climbing Moss Rose may be brought very near.

I mention the union of the Moss and Ayrshire Rose by way of illustration, and merely to point out to the amateur how extensive and how interesting a field of operations is open in this way. I ought to give a fact that has occurred in my own experience, which will tell better with the sceptical than a thousand anticipations. About four years since, in a pan of seedling Moss Roses, was one with a most peculiar habit, even when very young; this has since proved a hybrid rose, partaking much more of the Scotch Rose than of any other, and till the plant arrived at full growth I thought it a Scotch Rose, the seed of which had by accident been mixed with that of the Moss Rose, although I had taken extreme care; to my surprise it has since proved a perfect hybrid, having the sepals and the fruit of the Provence Rose, with the spiny and dwarf habit of the Scotch Rose; it bears abundance of hews, which are all abortive.* The difference in the fruit of the Moss and Provence Rose, and those of the Scotch is very remarkable, and this it was which drew my particular attention to the plant in question; it was raised

* It is more than probable, that if the flowers of this rose were fertilised with those of the single Moss Rose, they would produce seed from which some curious hybrid moss roses might be expected.

from the same seed, and in the same seed-pan as the Single Crimson Moss Rose; as this strange hybrid came from a Moss Rose accidentally fertilised, we may expect that art will do much more for us.

The following extract from the Botanical Register for January 1840 will, I think, go to prove that these expectations are not without foundation:—

“ My principal reason for publishing a figure of this very remarkable plant, *Fuchsia Standishii*, is because it is a mule between *Fuchsia fulgens* and *Fuchsia globosa*, two plants as dissimilar as possible in the same genus. The former, indeed, figured in this work for the year 1838; tab. 1. differs in so many respects from the common species of the genus, especially in having an herbaceous stem and tuberous roots, that it has been supposed impossible that it should be a *Fuchsia* at all. It now, however, appears, from the fact of its crossing freely with the common *Fuchsias*, that it produces hybrids, and really does belong to the genus. These hybrids are completely intermediate between the two parents: in this case having the leaves, flowers, and habit of their mother, *Fuchsia globosa*, with the hairiness and tenderness of foliage of their father, some of his colouring, and much of his herbaceous character. It is by no means necessary to take *Fuchsia globosa* for the female parent, as

Fuchsia fulgens is found to intermix readily with many other species. That which is now figured is the handsomest I have seen. It was raised by Mr. John Standish, Nurseryman, Bagshot, who sent me specimens last July, together with flowers of several others of inferior appearance. He tells me that it is an exceedingly free bloomer, with a stiff erect habit; and I can state, from my personal knowledge, that the plant is very handsome."

Now this is from Dr. Lindley, who may be quoted as a weighty authority; and this plant is a hybrid between two, one of which, I believe, it was seriously contemplated to place out of the genus *Fuchsia*, so dissimilar did it appear to any known species of that genus. After this, we may hope for a Mossy Bourbon Rose, and a Yellow Ayrshire.

PLANTING.

November and December are so well known to be favourable months for planting the Summer blooming Roses, that it is thought by many amateurs no others are or can be so eligible: applied to dry sandy soils this idea is quite correct; but on wet retentive soils February is much better, as the holes can be opened in winter so that the mould is pulverised by frost.

THE

AUTUMNAL ROSE GARDEN.

To Autumnal Roses we are much indebted for that prolonged season of interest which this "Queen of Flowers" now gives. The roses of June, however splendid, soon fade; but some Perpetual, or Noisette, or Bourbon roses enrich our gardens with their perfume and gay colours, till the chills of approaching winter prevent the expansion of their flowers. Among the most fragrant of these autumnal beauties are

PERPETUAL ROSES.

This division has as much variety in its origin as in its appearance: it would, indeed, be a difficult task to trace the parentage of some of the justly esteemed varieties of this family. Our old red and white monthly roses have, no doubt, contributed their share of sweet assistance; for, in many of them, the powerful fragrance of these two very old damask roses is apparent, and no perfume can be more pleasing.

In preference to giving a slight history of the family at the commencement, I shall, as I describe them, at the risk of being tedious, give the supposed origin of most of the varieties; premising, that all those termed *true perpetuals* have, generally, a terminal cluster of buds at the end of each shoot, whether produced in spring, summer or autumn.

Antinous is a new rose, evidently between the French Rose and Crimson Perpetual, equaling that fine rose in form and fragrance, and surpassing it in beauty of colouring; but it partakes rather more than it ought to do of the French Rose, as it is not a True Perpetual. However, it often puts forth its fine crimson purple flowers in September; it will therefore be much esteemed, as we have hitherto been accustomed to roses of more sober hues in that pleasant month. Billiard, so named from a French rose amateur, is a pretty bright rose, very fragrant and double, and a True Perpetual. Belle Italienne approaches very near to the Crimson Perpetual, except that its flowers are larger, and not quite so double: this is also a True Perpetual. Bernard, or Pompon Perpetual, is a most beautiful new rose, with rather small flowers; but these are very double and finely shaped, of a delicate carmine colour: this is a True Perpetual, and a most desirable rose.

The Crimson Perpetual, Rose du Roi, or Lee's Crimson Perpetual, deserves a few extra words of comment. This fine rose was raised from seed, in 1812, in the gardens of the palace of Saint Cloud, then under the direction of Le Comte Lelieur, and named by him Rose du Roi; owing, I suppose, to Louis the Eighteenth soon after that time being restored, and presenting an opportunity for the Comte to show his loyalty: it is not recorded that he changed its name during the hundred days to Rose de l'Empereur! It is asserted, that it was raised from the *Rosa Portlandica*, a semi-double bright-coloured rose, much like the rose known in this country as the Scarlet Four Seasons, or *Rosa Pæstana*: which Eustace tells us, in his Classical Tour, grows among the ruins of Pæstum, enlivening them with its brilliant autumnal flowers. This is treated as a traveller's tale by one or two of our English botanists, and the *Rosa Pæstana* is said to have been originated from seed in England: but was that seed from Italy?

Every gentleman's garden ought to have a large bed of Crimson Perpetual Roses, to furnish bouquets during August, September, and October; their fragrance is so delightful, their colour so rich, and their form so perfect.

Couronne de Béranger is a purplish rose, very double, and of good shape; a True Per-

petual. *Crispata*, or the Curled Perpetual, is one of those whimsies of nature, more curious than pretty. Each leaf is curled, and forms a ring, giving an odd appearance to the plant. *De Neuilly* is a hybrid Bourbon of great excellence, having all the peculiar beauty of the Bourbon Roses, with the fragrance of the Damask Rose. It is a most abundant autumnal bloomer, and ought to be extensively cultivated. *De Rennes* is a True Perpetual, of first-rate excellence, with large and very double flowers. *Délice d'Hiver* is a splendid rose, with large and finely shaped flowers, of that vivid rose-colour so much admired; also a True Perpetual. *Désespoir des Amateurs*, or *Perpetuatisima*, had its origin in Italy, from whence it was ushered into France, with its high-sounding names, equally ridiculous; for, in reality, the rose, though pretty and fragrant, is much below many in this division. It is a hybrid of uncertain origin, and totally unlike any other rose in habit, which is dwarf and rather delicate.

Ernestine Audio is a new and fine variety, with large and very double flowers, of a bright rose-colour, which seldom open well. This is not a True Perpetual.

Flon, *Gloire des Perpetuelles*, and *La Mienne*, are roses of the same race or breed, and have the same leading features, differing only, and

that but little, in the size of their flowers.* They are all True Perpetuals, and abundant bloomers, with a peculiar and pretty habit; for their foliage has a soft appearance, and, when the plants are covered with their brilliant red flowers, no Perpetual Roses are more beautiful. *Ferox* is quite unique, and very magnificent, having larger flowers than any other in this division; but it is not a certain autumnal bloomer. The *White Four Seasons* has an attractive name, but it does not deserve it, as it has not the habit of the *True Four Seasons Rose*, producing constantly terminal flower-buds, but more like the *Common White Damask*, from which it is but little removed. The *Grand Perpetual*, or *Fabert's*, is a True Perpetual Rose of great excellence, requiring a rich soil and good culture to bloom in perfection. It has one great fault,—the flowers produced in July are so large that they almost invariably burst, but its autumnal flowers are much more symmetrical. *Grande et Belle*, or *Monstrueuse*, is a rose of immense size and beauty, and generally a good and True Perpetual. *Henriette Boulogne* is a good rose, but rather an inconstant autumnal bloomer. This, with some others, the French distinguish as roses that “remontante rarement,” in con-

* This difference is now found to be imaginary, and owing to local circumstances.

tradistinction to the True Perpetuals, which, they say, "remontante franchement." Jean Hachette is a most immense rose, and very double, but not a True Perpetual. Jenny Audio is a new and rare rose, not remarkable for any peculiar beauty, but fragrant, and a True Perpetual. Josephine Antoinette is now an old variety, but a True Perpetual of great excellence. Louis Philippe, being introduced before Antinous, has had a large share of admiration: its immense size, under proper cultivation, and its dark purple colour, make it even yet desirable; it is also a True Perpetual. Lodoiska and Madame Feburier are superb roses, and very large and double; but they are rather Inconstant Perpetuals. Marie Denise is a fine robust variety: its flowers resemble those of Lodoiska, but more double, and the plant approaches nearer to a True Perpetual than that fine rose. Pompon Four Seasons is a very old rose, as its name may be found in many old catalogues; still it is rare, and quite a gem, as it blooms well in autumn, and forms a pretty little bush.

Pulchérie is a pretty dark purple rose, very distinct, and a True Perpetual. Perpétuelle d'Angers is an old variety, a very free autumnal bloomer, and remarkably fragrant; but its flowers are not so finely shaped as those of some other varieties. Palmire, or the Blush Per-

petual, is of about the same standing as the Crimson: it is a True Perpetual, and a good rose. Panaché de Girardon, or the Striped Perpetual, is a pretty variegated rose. In some seasons its flowers are much more striped than in others; but it is not a True Perpetual. Palotte Picotée, a name without meaning, as it is not spotted, is much like the Queen of Perpetuals; in fact, it cannot be distinguished from that rose; and like that, its flowers seldom or ever open. Portlandica carnea is an exceedingly pretty bright rose, something like Rosa Pæstana in habit, with flowers of a paler colour, and a True Perpetual. Portlandica alba, or Portland Blanc, is a new white rose of great beauty: a True Perpetual Rose like it would be invaluable. In rich soils it will, perhaps, give a second series of flowers; but it cannot be depended upon as a constant autumnal bloomer. Prud'homme is a new and beautiful rose, bright-coloured, fragrant, and a True Perpetual. The Royal Perpetual is a seedling from the Four Seasons Rose; its flowers are very double and perfect, of a fine vivid rose-colour, and the plant a True Perpetual. Sisley's Perpetual, like De Neuilly, is hybridised with the Bourbon Rose; and, like that fine variety, it has lost but little of the fragrance of the Damask: this is a large and beautiful autumnal rose. The Stanwell Perpetual, I believe, was raised from

seed in Mr. Lee's nursery at Stanwell. It is in habit something like the Scotch Perpetual, but it blooms with more constancy, and with greater freedom. In the autumn its flowers are also larger; in short, it is a much better rose of the same family, and one of the prettiest and sweetest of autumnal roses. The Sixth of June, so named by the French in commemoration of one of their numerous political changes and "glorious days," is a miniature variety of La Mienne, and a pretty vivid coloured rose. Triomphe d'Anvers, or La Magnanime, is a new rose, very large and distinct, and, apparently, a free autumnal bloomer.*

Volumineuse is a magnificent rose, very large and finely shaped; but, though it often blooms finely in autumn, it must not be depended upon as a True Perpetual. Vaubiard is a new rose, very double and fragrant, and a good autumnal bloomer.

To Perpetual Roses some valuable additions have been made, chiefly of Hybrid Bourbons, which partaking of the fragrance and hardness of the Damask rose are very desirable, as well as from their blooming so abundantly in the Autumn. These roses are termed "Hybrid Perpetuals" in some catalogues. Clémentine Duval is a very pretty pale rose-coloured variety

* Now proved to be the same as Grande et Belle.

of this class, of compact growth, and giving abundance of flowers. General Merlin, of the same origin, also raised by Monsieur Duval, is quite a new variety, with rose-coloured flowers, rather bright, and elegantly shaped. Queen Victoria is of a very deep reddish rose, tinged with purple: this is a fine and robust rose. Fulgorie, like the above, is also a hybrid Bourbon, with flowers of a deep purplish crimson, very double and perfect, blooming freely all the autumn, and growing most luxuriantly. This is certainly one of the best roses of its class and colour. Marshal Soult is a robust and free growing rose, but rather dull in colour when compared with Fulgorie. Princesse Hélène is also a robust and free-growing deep rose-coloured rose: in moist weather, and sometimes in autumn, its flowers do not open freely. Coquette de Montmorency, a bright red rose, is one of the most delightful varieties yet introduced: its growth is so compact, and its flowers are produced in such abundance, always opening freely, and always elegantly shaped, that it cannot be too much recommended. Madame Laffay is perhaps a rose of equal merit, and if it had made its appearance before La Coquette, Monsieur Laffay would have reaped more advantage from it; its habit is robust, and its flowers a little larger than those of the latter: this was raised from General Allard, a hybrid

Bourbon rose blooming generally but once in the season. Monsieur Laffay, by persevering through two or three generations of seedlings, has at last obtained his object in getting a Perpetual Rose of the same brilliant colour. This information will, I trust, be an incentive to amateurs in this country. Roses of distant affinities cannot be brought together *at once*: thus a Yellow Ayrshire Rose must not be expected from the first trial, but probably a climbing rose, tinged with yellow or buff, may be the fruit of the first essay. This rose must again be operated upon, and a second generation will, perhaps, be nearer the end wished for: again the amateur must bring perseverance and skill into action; and then if, in the third generation, a bright yellow climbing rose is obtained, its possession will amply repay the labour bestowed; but these light gardening operations are not labour, they are a delightful amusement to a refined mind, and lead it to reflect on the wonderful infinities of nature. I ought, perhaps, to mention, among new Perpetual Roses, a "Striped Crimson Perpetual," or Rose du Roi panachée which has been introduced from the south of France. The attractive descriptions of this new rose are qualified with the word "inconstant."

As the culture of this class of roses is at present but imperfectly understood, I shall

give the result of my experience as to their cultivation, with suggestions to be acted upon according to circumstances. One peculiar feature they nearly all possess—a reluctance to root when layered; consequently, Perpetual Roses, on their own roots, will always be scarce: when it is possible to procure them, they will be found to flourish much better on dry poor soils than when grafted, as at present. Perpetual Roses require a superabundant quantity of food: it is, therefore, perfectly ridiculous to plant them on dry lawns, to suffer the grass to grow close up to their stems, and not to give them a particle of manure for years. Under these circumstances, the best varieties, even the Rose du Roi, will scarcely ever give a second series of flowers. To remedy the inimical nature of dry soils to this class of roses, an annual application of manure on the surface of the soil is quite necessary. The ground must not be dug, but lightly pricked over with a fork in November; after which, some manure must be laid on, about two or three inches in depth, which ought not to be disturbed, except to clean with the hoe and rake, till the following autumn. This, in some situations, in the spring months, will be unsightly: in such cases, cover with some nice green moss, as directed in the culture of Hybrid China Roses. I have said

that this treatment is applicable to dry poor soils; but even in good rose soils it is almost necessary; for it will give such increased vigour, and such a prolongation of the flowering season, as amply to repay the labour bestowed. If the soil is prepared, as directed, they will twice in the year require pruning: in November, when the beds are dressed, and again in the beginning of June. In the November pruning, cut off from every shoot of the preceding summer's growth about two thirds; if they are crowded, remove some of them entirely. If this autumnal pruning is attended to, there will be, early in June, the following summer, a vast number of luxuriant shoots, each crowned with a cluster of buds. Now, as June roses are always abundant, a little sacrifice must be made to ensure a fine autumnal bloom; therefore, leave only half the number of shoots to bring forth their summer flowers, the remainder shorten to about half their length. Each shortened branch will soon put forth buds; and in August and September the plants will again be covered with flowers. In cultivating Perpetual Roses, the faded flowers ought immediately to be removed; for in autumn the petals do not fall off readily but lose their colour and remain on the plant, to the injury of the forthcoming buds. Though I have recommended Perpetual Roses to be

grown on their own roots, in dry soils, yet, on account of the autumnal rains dashing the dirt upon their flowers when close to the ground, wherever it is possible to make grafted roses grow, they ought to be preferred; for, on stems from one and a half to two feet in height, the flowers will not be soiled; they are also brought near to the eye, and the plant forms a neat and pretty object.

The Crimson, and, indeed, nearly all the Perpetuals, force admirably: for this purpose, it is better to graft or bud them on the Dog Rose, as it is so easily excited. It requires, also, but small pot-room; as, previous to potting, its roots may be pruned to within two inches of the stem, and, apparently, with advantage; for, if placed in gentle heat, an abundance of fibres are immediately put forth, and the whole plant will soon have an appearance of great vigour. Those who wish for the luxury of forced roses, at a trifling cost, may have them by pursuing the following simple method:—Take a common garden frame, large or small, according to the number of roses wanted; raise it on some posts, so that the bottom edge will be about three feet from the ground at the back of the frame, and two feet in front, sloping to the south. If it is two feet deep, this will give a depth of five feet under the lights, at the back of the frame,

which will admit roses on little stems as well as dwarfs. Grafted plants of any of the Perpetual Roses should be potted in October, in a rich compost of equal portions of rotten dung and loam, in pots about eight inches deep, and seven inches over, and plunged in the soil at bottom. The air in the frame may be heated by linings of hot dung; but care must be taken that the dung is turned over two or three times before it is used, otherwise the rank and noxious steam will kill the young and tender shoots; but the hazard of this may be avoided, by building a wall of turf, three inches thick, from the ground to the bottom edge of the frame. This will admit the heat through it, and exclude the steam. The Perpetual Roses, thus made to bloom early, are really beautiful. They may also be forced in any description of forcing house with success, by plunging the pots in old tan, or any substance that will keep their roots cool. It will at once give an idea how desirable these roses are, when it is stated that, by retarding and forcing, they may be made to bloom for eight months in the year.

Perpetual Roses do not bear seed in this country freely, but Louis Philippe may be planted with the common Bourbon, as may the *Rosa Pæstana*; they both bear seed abundantly, which would probably give some fine high-coloured varieties. Grande et Belle

trained to a south wall, with Gloire de Rosomène, and Lodoiska with the Common Bourbon Rose, would possibly be the parents of some large flowering and splendid varieties.

An attempt to obtain a Mossy Crimson Perpetual might be made by planting Louis Philippe with the Single Crimson Moss. To roses, and many other gardening operations, the hacknied motto may justly be applied, "Nil desperandum."

THE BOURBON ROSE.

(*ROSA BOURBONIANA.*)

It is now, perhaps, about twelve years since a beautiful semi-double rose, with brilliant rose-coloured flowers, prominent buds, and nearly evergreen foliage, made its appearance in this country, under the name of the "L'Île de Bourbon Rose," said to have been imported from the Mauritius to France, in 1822, by M. Noisette. It attracted attention by its peculiar habit, but more particularly by its abundant autumnal flowering; still such was the lukewarmness of English rose amateurs, that no attempts were made to improve this pretty imperfect rose by raising seedlings from it, though it bore seed in large quantities. This pleasing

task has been left to our rose-loving neighbours the French, who have been very industrious, and, as a matter of course, have originated some very beautiful and striking varieties, and also, as usual in such cases, have given us rather too many distinct and fine-sounding names attached to flowers without distinctive characters. In a little time we shall be able to rectify this very common floricultural error. Many fables have been told by the French respecting the origin of this rose. The most generally received version of one of these is, that a French naval officer was requested by the widow of a Monsieur Edouard, residing in the island, to find, on his voyage to India, some rare rose, and that, on his return to L'Ile de Bourbon, he brought with him this rose, which she planted on her husband's grave: it was then called Rose Edouard, and sent to France as "Rose de L'Ile de Bourbon." This is pretty enough, but entirely devoid of truth. Monsieur Bréon, a French botanist, and now a seedsman in Paris, gives the following account, for the truth of which he vouches:—"At the Isle of Bourbon, the inhabitants generally enclose their land with hedges made of two rows of roses, one row of the Common China Rose, the other of the Red Four Seasons. Monsieur Perichon, a proprietor at Saint Benoist, in the isle, in planting

one of these hedges, found amongst his young plants one very different from the others in its shoots and foliage. This induced him to plant it in his garden. It flowered the following year; and, as he anticipated, proved to be of quite a new race, and differing much from the above two roses, *which, at the time, were the only sorts known in the island.*" Monsieur Bréon arrived at Bourbon in 1817, as botanical traveller for the government of France, and curator of the Botanical and Naturalization Garden there. He propagated this rose very largely; and sent plants and seeds of it, in 1822, to Monsieur Jacques*, gardener at the Château de Neuilly, near Paris, who distributed them among the rose cultivators of France. M. Bréon named it "Rose de L'Ile de Bourbon;" and is convinced that it is a hybrid from one of the above roses, and a native of the island. Owing to the original being a hybrid, the roses of this family vary much in their characters; those that retain the leading features I have termed true Bourbons. I shall now notice and describe a few of the most striking and distinct varieties of this very charming group; and begin with *Armosa*, quite a new variety, very double and perfect in the shape of its flowers, which

* Whence the name often given to the Common Bourbon Rose of "Bourbon Jacques."

are of a delicate rose-colour: the plant is of medium growth. Augustine Lelieur is a charming rose, a true Bourbon, so vivid and so beautiful that it cannot be too much recommended: its flowers are very erect, and bell-shaped, and as fine in October as in June. Centifolia is a rose equally fine, but quite different in colour, which is delicately pale, something like the old Celestial Rose: its flowers are more double than those of Augustine Lelieur, and quite pendulous from their weight; also a true Bourbon. Diaphane is a small high-coloured rose, almost scarlet. This is not a true Bourbon, but a very pretty rose, of dwarf growth, adapted for the front of a border. Dubourg is also a hybrid Bourbon, of a different character to the last, as it is very robust and makes long shoots, generally terminated by a fine cluster of flowers: in rich soils this will make a fine pillar-rose. Duc de Grammont is also a hybrid Bourbon, very dwarf in its habit, with flowers of fine shape; and very double, inclining to purple. Earl Grey is a genuine Bourbon Rose, of first-rate excellence, with large and double flowers, of a fine rose-colour, and the plant of compact though vigorous growth; its flowers have a fault too common with these roses; they do not open well. Faustine is now an old variety; but a very pretty little rose, very dwarf in its habit,

with flowers of that silvery-pale blush, so peculiar to some varieties in this group.

Gloire de Rosomène is a hybrid of most remarkable habits. Its large foliage, luxuriant growth, and beautiful semi-double crimson flowers, make it one of the most desirable of this division; but not for grouping, as it outgrows all its congeners. As a pillar rose it will form a splendid object; indeed, I cannot imagine any thing more imposing in floriculture, than a pillar, from twelve to fifteen feet high, covered with the splendid flowers of this rose from June till October: it will also form a fine standard. Gloire de Guerin, like the last, departs from the characters of the group; but, like all that I have retained, it has the pleasing feature of autumnal flowering. This is a dwarf rose, adapted for the front of the rose border. Henri Plantier is a good variety, with large and double flowers, of nearly a bright carmine: this, like Augustine Lelieur, may rank among the finest of the true Bourbon Roses. Ida is also a beautiful rose, with much smaller flowers, perhaps of a still deeper carmine. The plant is dwarf, yet possesses all the characters of the true Bourbon Roses in the prominence of its buds, and in its foliage. La Tendresse has flowers of a silvery-pale rose-colour, very double and large. Its habit is robust, hardy, and luxuriant, fit for the centre

of the rose bed. This is a most distinct and desirable variety. *Latifolia* is a fine bold rose, much like *Augustine Lelieur* in its colour and habit: a good rose, but not required in a collection where that rose is grown. *Madame Desprez*: this fine and robust rose has never yet bloomed so beautifully in this country as during this autumn (1837): its large clusters of very double flowers have indeed been superb. *Monsieur Desprez*, a distinguished French rose amateur, raised it from seed about five years since. It is, most probably, a little hybridised with the *Noisette Rose*, as it blooms in larger clusters than any other *Bourbon Rose*. *Marshal Villars* approaches to the *China Rose* in habit, which takes from it that compact growth peculiar to most of the true *Bourbon Roses*: this has flowers of a bright purple tinge, very vivid and double.* *Phillippart*, if not the same as *Augustine Lelieur*, is too much like it to be grown in the same collection. *Psyché* is a very remarkable rose, a hybrid of humble growth, with double pale pink flowers, of the most perfect shape. *Philémon* is a compact and pretty plant, with flowers of a bright purplish rose, erect, and generally so abundant as to cover the whole plant.

* The flowers of this rose seldom open well; a distinguished rose amateur has expressively, but whimsically, named *Bourbon roses* of this character "hard-heads."

Queen of the Bourbons is a new variety, and very beautiful. Its flowers are of a vivid rose-colour, a little tinged with buff, very large and double. Phoenix is also quite new, nearly a true Bourbon Rose of a fine rosy red.

Rivers, so named by a French rose cultivator, who raised it from seed, is a pretty delicate rose; a true Bourbon; and called by the originator an "extra fine rose:" it has not yet bloomed here well enough to support that character. Thimocles is a large and fine rose, very double, and a genuine Bourbon, of luxuriant growth, and distinct character. Victoire Argentée is one of those beautiful silvery-pale roses, with very double flowers; a true Bourbon, and a fine and distinct variety. The White Bourbon was raised from seed by Monsieur Desprez, who annually raises immense numbers of Bourbon and other roses from seed, to procure new varieties. This rose is a little hybridised with the Noisette, which has given it a clustered character, and, unfortunately, taken from its flowers that bold and peculiar shape, so beautiful in the Bourbon Roses. The French cultivators are at deadly strife respecting this rose; some swearing, by all their saints, that it is a veritable Bourbon, while others as stoutly maintain that it is a Noisette Rose. An Englishman, after listening to such warm disputants (Frenchmen generally are), and to

so "much ado about nothing," would coolly turn away and smile at such violent altercation, and their making 'a trifle "light as air" a matter of such grave importance. Walner is a true Bourbon Rose, dwarf, bright-coloured, and very distinct and pretty.

A few very remarkable additions have been made to this family since the publication of the first edition of this little work; which, were it not for the endless variations in which we find pleasure, would seem to leave us nothing more to wish for in Bourbon Roses. Dark crimson varieties, with double and finely shaped flowers *were* desiderata, but are so no longer; for in "Le Grand Capitaine," perhaps so named, in compliment to *our* "Great Captain," we have one of the most brilliant Crimson Scarlet Roses known; this seems a seedling from Gloire de Rosomène, as it has the same serrated foliage and habit. Glory of Algiers is equally brilliant and beautiful, but seems to possess a remarkable peculiarity; its flowers have never yet opened, when produced upon a budded plant, but as a dwarf on its own roots it has bloomed in fine perfection. Crimson Madame Desprez and the Crimson Globe, seem to be all that can be wished for; they are both of the most robust habits, they bloom constantly, and their flowers open freely; these are of a rich purplish crimson, the latter

is the deepest in colour; it will probably form a fine pillar rose, and as a standard it will equal in luxuriance of growth the most robust of our Bourbon Roses. Madame Nerard as a pale rose-coloured variety, is most perfect in the shape of its flowers, and Desgaches, a vivid rose, nearly carmine, is equally beautiful and quite first-rate. Pucelle Genoise also is a fine large and double rose, apparently a hybrid of the China Rose, as its foliage approaches it in resemblance. Bouquet de Flore, Emile Courcier, and Duc d'Aumale, are true Bourbons, and most perfect and beautiful varieties, with large and double flowers of a deep rose-colour.

In the preceding notices of sorts, I have purposely mentioned the habits of those that deviate a little from the characters of the generality; in forming a clump, it will therefore be seen which to place in the front, and which in the centre; several varieties in the catalogue not noticed here are equal in beauty to those that are; but as their habits have nothing particularly distinctive, I have, to avoid being tedious, not described them.

Bourbon Roses most certainly show themselves to greater advantage on stems from one to three feet in height, than in any other mode of culture; if on their own roots, they are too near the ground, and the autumnal rains spoil their delicate blossoms, by dashing the dirt upon them.

They seem to grow well in all soils, but I should recommend, in spite of the above objection, those who have only a dry and poor sandy soil, to have plants on their own roots, as the Dog Rose will not flourish in such soils; though cultivated roses in soils of the same description will grow most luxuriantly. Nature often seems to delight to puzzle us gardeners with anomalies that cannot be fathomed, clever as we are in our generation.

These roses require but little pruning; towards the end of March or beginning of April their shoots may be thinned, those that are killed by the winter removed, and long shoots shortened to within four or five buds.

I hope, in a few years, to see Bourbon Roses in every garden, for the "queen of flowers" boasts no members of her court more beautiful; their fragrance, also, is delicious, more particularly in the autumn; they ought to occupy a distinguished place in the autumnal rose garden, in clumps or beds, as standards, and as pillars, in any, and in all situations, they must and will please. To ensure a very late autumnal bloom, a collection of dwarf standards, *i. e.* stems one to two feet in height, should be potted in large pots, and during summer watered with manured water, and some manure kept on the surface; towards the end of September or the middle of October, if the weather

is wet, they may be placed under glass: they will bloom in fine perfection even as late as November. I consider the culture of these roses only in its infancy; we shall ultimately have the richest hues combined with perfection of form, and the complete plenitude of their flowers.

It is difficult to point out roses of this family that bear seed freely, except the Common Bourbon; but Acidalie, planted against a south wall, would probably give some seed. If any pollen can be found, it might be fertilised with the flowers of Julie de Loynes. A pure white and true Bourbon rose ought to be the object; therefore it should not be hybridised with any other species. Gloire de Rosomène may be planted against a south wall, with the Common Bourbon, with which it should be carefully fertilised: some interesting varieties may be expected from seed thus produced. Queen of the Bourbons, planted with the Yellow China Rose, might possibly give some seeds; but those would not produce true Bourbon roses, as the former is a hybrid, partaking of the qualities of the Tea-scented roses. Dubourg, planted with La Tendresse, would give seed from which some very delicate Blush roses might be raised; and Phoenix, fertilized with the Common Bourbon, would also probably produce seed worth attention.

THE CHINA ROSE.

(ROSA INDICA.)

This rose is said by botanists to be a native of China, from whence it was introduced to our gardens in 1789. Its ever-blooming qualities have made it a favourite, from the cottage to the palace, and perhaps no plant has contributed so much to enliven our cottage walls, as the common China Rose (Rose Indica), and the crimson China Rose, or *Rosa semperflorens*. These roses have been, and are, considered distinct species by botanists. Like all other cultivated roses, they sport much from seed; but the descendants of each may generally be recognised by a close observer. The common and its varieties make strong green luxuriant shoots, with flowers varying in colour, from pure white to crimson. The crimson also takes a wide range; for though its original colour is crimson, yet I have reason to believe that the pure white, which was raised in Essex, came from its seed. In describing the varieties, those that are decidedly of the *Semperflorens* family I shall mark with S. after the name. I should most certainly have placed them in a separate division, were it not for the numerous intermediate varieties, in which it is impossible to decide to which species they lean.

Amiral Duperré, S. is a pretty, brilliant, crimson rose, distinct and worth cultivating. *Alba elegans*, though not white, as its name implies, is a fine double rose of the palest flesh-colour, and a good distinct variety. Archduke Charles, a new rose, and very beautiful, proves to be the same as the *Camellia plena variegata* of my catalogue of 1836. Soon after expansion, the tips of most of its petals change to crimson, giving it a pretty variegated appearance. Belle Archinto and Bardon are both pale-coloured fine roses, very double and good, but resembling each other too much to be planted in the same bed. Beau Carmin, S., is a rich dark crimson-shaded rose, raised in the Luxembourg Gardens, and a fine and distinct variety. Belle de Florence is a very double and finely shaped pale carmine rose, very distinct and pretty. Belle Isidore, like a few others in this division, is a changeable rose: its flowers will open in the morning, and show only the colour of the common China Rose, but by the afternoon they will have changed to a dark crimson. *Camellia blanche* is an old variety, with large globular flowers of the purest white: this rose has a fine effect on a standard, as its flowers are generally pendulous. *Camellia rouge* is also an old variety, not differing in colour from the common, but with stiff petals and very erect flowers, giving

it a *Camellia*-like appearance. *Camelion*, like *Belle Isidore*, is a changeable rose, and very properly named: this has larger flowers than *Isidore*, though not quite so double, and a more robust habit, so that it forms a good standard. *Comtesse de Moloré* is a new rose, said to be fine and distinct, but it has not yet bloomed here in perfection. *Couronne des Pourpres* is also a new and very fine dark crimson rose; to this colour the French give the name of "pourpre," or purple: this is apt to mislead, as our purple is, as I scarcely need say, so totally different. *Cramoisie éblouissante*, S., and *Cramoisie supérieure*, S., the last the finest and most double, are both brilliant and excellent varieties of *Rosa semperflorens*. *Countess of Albemarle* is now a rose tolerably well known; this was a great favourite in France when first originated: it is a fine robust variety, very fragrant, and forms a good standard. *Clara* and *Clarisse* are both delicate shaded roses, "alike, but different:" in warm cloudy weather these delicate coloured roses show themselves to great advantage. *Duc de Bordeaux* is now an old, but still a pretty and distinct rose, with that bluish lilac tinge peculiar to a few varieties in this division. *Duchess of Kent*, S., is quite a gem; so perfect is the shape of its very double and delicately coloured flowers, that it must and will become a favourite.

Fabvier, S., approaches nearer to scarlet than any other Chinese rose; its flowers are not quite double, but very brilliant and beautiful. Fénélon du Luxembourg is a very robust and fine rose, but, unless growing luxuriantly, it has at first sight much the appearance of the common; when in perfection its flowers are very large and very double. Gardenia is a new variety, approaching to the Tea-scented roses in its habit; its flowers have also a peculiar fragrance: this is a fine and distinct rose. Grandiflora is one of the most robust and finest of its class; it a little resembles that well known rose, Triomphante, or Pæony Noisette, but has larger and more globular shaped flowers: this is a fine and distinct variety, and forms a good standard. Henry the Fifth, S., is one of those vivid scarlet roses that in calm cloudy weather are so beautiful; a hot sun very soon diminishes that excessive brilliancy of colour: this is a fine rose, with flowers very double and perfect. Hanneloup, a new rose, is a pretty and distinct variety, with bright reddish crimson flowers, very double and well shaped. Jeannie Deans is also new; this has rosy fawn-coloured flowers, very double and pretty. Joseph Deschiens has rather small but very double and perfect flowers of a reddish crimson; this is a variety quite distinct, and worth cultivation. Louis Philippe d'Angers, S., is a good rose, which, having often been sent

from France as "Louis Philippe," has given rise to several mistakes, as there is a Tea-scented rose of this name, quite different in character, for which this has been substituted. Madame Desprez and Madame Bureau are both fine white roses, yet distinct in their habit. Madame Desprez is one of the largest white Chinese Roses we yet possess. Marjolin is a fine dark crimson variety, likely to prove one of our most popular roses; but it is proper to mention that there are two Marjolins: this trick of giving the same name to two roses raised by opposition cultivators is very prevalent in France, and opens a door to deception; the Marjolin, described here, is a fine and distinct rose, robust and hardy, and likely to form a good standard. Miellez, so named from its originator, is a new variety, at present very rare: it is described as a white rose "of the most perfect shape of any white Chinese Rose yet known." Napoléon is a sterling good variety, with large bell-shaped flowers of a fine bright pink. O'Connell is a remarkable rose, with small and very double flowers of a blackish crimson: this is one of the darkest coloured Chinese roses we have. Roi des Cramoisis, S., is a beautiful and brilliant rose, with flowers very double and nearly scarlet. Rubens or Ruban pourpre is a new and splendid rose from the Luxembourg Gardens: this is one of the finest shaded dark roses known.

Reevesii, I believe, is an imported rose direct from China, by Captain Reeves; in rich and favourable soils it takes a very robust habit, appearing then much larger and superior to the old crimson Chinese Rose, but under less favourable circumstances it is scarcely to be distinguished from that rose. Romaine Desprez is a beautiful and very double and large rose, finely shaped, of robust habit, distinct, and calculated to make a popular variety. Reine de Pæstum approaches the Tea Rose in habit and scent; its petals are too thin and flaccid to bear exposure to our summer and autumnal showers. Sulphurea superba is a fine and very double variety of the yellow Chinese or Tea Rose; its flowers are large, rather flat, and quite unique. Triomphe de Gand is a shaded rose of very robust growth, forming a fine standard. Triomphante, Pæony, Noisette, Indica superba, La Superbe, or Grande et Belle, for like all very good and old roses it has several names, is a fine and distinct variety, erect and robust in its growth, and forming a fine standard; an entire clump of this rose, with its large shaded crimson flowers, would have a fine effect. Van Dael, a large and globular, purplish lilac rose, is a fine and distinct variety; in common with large and very double roses, it will not open in wet weather or very damp situations.

New China Roses are raised with such facility in France that it is difficult to cultivate and describe all that are introduced. In List No. 2. I have given the new and most desirable varieties, but to a few I ought to give a word or two of praise.

As a white China rose, Clara Sylvain is quite unequalled; it grows so freely, its flowers are so globular, and it gives them in such abundance, that it must be a favorite. Miellez is pretty from its erect clusters of flowers, something like Aimée Vibert Noisette; but they are not double enough to compete with Clara Sylvain. Belle Emile, Eugène Hardi, and Mrs. Bosanquet are all beautiful roses of their class; their colours are all of the most delicate blush or flesh colour. Augustine Hersent, although not a new rose, is not enough known; it is one of the very finest bright rose-coloured China Roses we possess, and of most hardy and luxuriant habits. Fénélon (Desprez) is a deep rose-coloured variety, with erect clusters of flowers, which are large and very double. Prince Charles and Eugène Beauharnais are two Luxembourg roses of great excellence; their flowers are large and globular, of a fine rosy red: the latter is the deeper in colour.

In cultivating Chinese Roses but little care is required, as most of them are quite hardy;

all those marked S., as varieties of *Rosa semperflorens*, are adapted for the front edges of beds or clumps, as they are of more humble growth than the varieties of the common. It must also be recollected that the latter are those alone adapted for standards. The varieties of *Rosa semperflorens*, though they will exist for several years on the Dog Rose stock, yet do not form ornamental heads, but become stunted and diseased; on the contrary, the varieties of the Chinese Rose, as standards, particularly on short stems two to three feet in height, form magnificent heads swelling and uniting with the stock, and giving a mass of bloom from June to November; on tall stems, I have not found them flourish equally. About the end of March, not earlier, the branches of standards will require thinning out, and shortening to about half their length; in summer a constant removal of their faded flowers is necessary, and this is all the pruning they require.

Every well appointed flower garden ought to have a collection of Chinese Roses worked on short stems in large pots; these, by surface manuring, and manured water, may be grown to a degree of perfection of which they have not yet been thought capable; and by forcing in spring, and retarding in autumn by removing their bloom-buds in August, they will flower early and late, so that we may be reminded of

that pleasant season "rose tide" the greater portion of the year.

To succeed in making these roses bear and ripen their seed in this country, a warm dry soil and south wall is necessary; or if the plants are trained to a flued wall success would be more certain. If variegated China Roses could be originated they would repay the care bestowed. This is not too much to hope for, and, perhaps, by planting *Camellia Panaché* with *Miellez*, *Camelion* with *Camellia Blanc*, and *Etna* with *Napoléon*, seeds will be procured from which shaded and striped flowers may reasonably be expected. *Eugène Beauharnais*, with *Fabvier*, would probably produce first-rate brilliant coloured flowers. *Triomphante*, by removing a few of the small central petals just before their flowers are expanded, and fertilising them with pollen from *Fabvier* or *Henry the Fifth*, would give seed; and, as the object ought to be in this family to have large flowers with brilliant colours and plants of hardy robust habits, no better union can be formed. China Roses, if blooming in an airy greenhouse, will often produce fine seed, by fertilising their flowers it may probably be ensured. In addition, therefore, to those planted against a wall, some strong plants of the above varieties should be grown in pots in the greenhouse.

THE TEA-SCENTED CHINESE ROSE.

(ROSA INDICA ODORATA.)

The original *Rosa odorata*, or Blush Tea-scented Rose, has long been a favourite. This pretty variation of the Chinese Rose was imported from China in 1810; from hence it was sent to France, where, in combination with the yellow Chinese or Tea Rose, it has been the fruitful parent of all the splendid varieties we now possess. Mr. Parkes introduced the yellow from China in 1824; and even now, though so many fine varieties have been raised, but few surpass it in the size and beauty of its flowers, semi double as they are; it has but a very slight tea-like scent, but its offspring have generally a delicious fragrance, which I impute to their hybridisation with *Rosa odorata*. In France this rose is exceedingly popular, and in the summer and autumn months hundreds of plants are sold in the flower markets of Paris, principally worked on little stems or "mi tiges." They are brought to market in pots, with their heads partially enveloped in coloured paper in such an elegant and effective mode, that it is scarcely possible to avoid being tempted to give two or three francs for such a pretty object. In the fine climate of Italy Tea-scented Roses bloom in great perfection during the autumn: our late

autumnal months are often too moist and stormy for them, but in August they generally flower in England very beautifully. I was much impressed in the autumn of 1835 with the effects of climate on these roses; for in a small enclosed garden at Versailles I saw, in September, hundreds of plants of yellow Chinese Roses covered with ripe seeds and flowers. The French cultivators say that it very rarely produces a variety worth notice. The culture of Tea-scented Roses is quite in its infancy in this country, but surely no class more deserves care and attention; in calm weather, in early autumn, their large and fragrant flowers are quite unique, and add much to the variety and beauty of the autumnal rose garden.

Among the most distinct varieties known to be worth culture, for many new Tea-roses from France will not flourish in our climate, are the following:—

Aurore, an old but fine rose, a hybrid of the yellow China and *Rosa odorata*, and partaking of both, for its flowers are, when first open, of a delicate straw colour, soon changing to blush. Belle Hélène is a pale variety of the original Tea Rose, with flowers larger and more double; a distinct and good rose. Banse is a large and very superb rose, not a new variety, but rare; this is a rose quite worth careful cultivation. Caroline is a new and pretty rose,

with flowers very double, of a bright rose colour, and very perfect in their shape. *Coccinea* is evidently a hybrid of the crimson Chinese, as it has the pleasing tea-like scent of *Rosa odorata*, with the vivid colouring of *Rosa semperflorens*. *Flon* is a new and beautiful rose, a sort of fawn-coloured blush; its flowers very large and fragrant. *Fragrans*, one of our oldest varieties, is but a very slight remove from the crimson Chinese, but it has acquired, by being hybridised, the pleasing perfume of this family. *General Valazé* is a superb rose, so large and double that it ought to be grown as a small standard, otherwise the weight of its flowers will bend it to the ground. *Goubault* is a new and excellent rose, as it is remarkably robust and hardy, and will probably form a fine standard. *Hardy*, or *Gloire de Hardy*, is a most superb vivid rose of the largest size, of most luxuriant growth, and well calculated for a standard; this will be one of our popular Tea Roses. *Hamon* is also a very fine rose, but rather too delicate for the open borders: this is a changeable variety; sometimes its flowers are blush tinged with buff, and sometimes, when forced, they are of a deep crimson. *Lyonnais* is a very large pale flesh-coloured rose, hardy, and worthy the attention of the amateur. *Louis Philippe* is a beautiful variation of the original Tea Rose;

scarcely at all hybridised, but with larger and more double flowers of the most delicate blush. *Laura Rivers* is a new variety, so named by the French cultivator, who raised it from seed; this is a very distinct red-flowering Tea Rose. *Mansais* is also quite a new rose, in colour something like *Noisette Jaune Desprez*, but not constantly so; this is a fine rose, but I cannot yet pronounce whether it is hardy or otherwise.* *Madame Guerin* is a large and fine flesh-coloured rose, very double, and apparently a luxuriant grower. *Odoratissima* is a very free, growing and pretty lilac rose, more than ordinarily fragrant, and apparently very hardy. *Palavicini* has been much admired and also much depreciated, owing to the different appearances it has taken under cultivation. On its own roots, and in a weak state, it is poor and insignificant, looking like a bad variety of the yellow Chinese Rose; but when budded on a strong branch of the common Chinese or the Blush Boursault, it will bloom in a splendid manner, so as to appear quite a different rose: a branch budded a few years ago, and blooming very finely on the wall of the council room at the Horticultural Society, attracted much attention. I believe it is of Italian origin, as many fine Tea-scented and Chinese Roses are raised from seed annually in

* This proves to be as hardy as the most robust of the tea roses.

Italy, but not distributed. *Princesse Marie* is one of the finest roses in this group. I saw this variety blooming in Paris in June (1837), in greater perfection than any other Tea Rose: its flowers were from four to five inches in diameter. *Pactolus* is a new yellow rose, of a pale sulphur, approaching to a bright yellow in the centre of the flower: this proves robust and hardy, and one of the best yellow Tea Roses known. *Rêve du Bonheur* is a singularly beautiful tinged rose, forming a fine large cup, but not very double. *Silène* is a new robust and hardy variety, with large shaded red and blush flowers, very double: this will make a fine standard, and grow in any situation. *Strombio* is now an old rose, but no variety can be more deserving of cultivation; when growing on a standard, its large and pendulous cream-coloured flowers are quite beautiful. *Taglioni* is a full sized, fine white rose, shaded with blush towards its centre, and a hardy and good variety. *Triomphe du Luxembourg* has made some noise in Paris; in the autumn of 1835 it was sold at thirty or forty francs per plant; it does not bloom quite so fine in this country as in France, but under any circumstances it is a fine and distinct variety: its colour is rose very peculiarly tinged with yellowish buff. The yellow Tea or yellow Chinese Rose, for they are one and the same, is placed

here, as it has decidedly more of the habit and appearance of the Tea-scented Rose than of the Chinese: its smooth glossy leaves and faint odour of tea sufficiently show its affinity.

To these, some new varieties of extraordinary beauty have been added, among which *Elisa Sauvage*, a fine straw-coloured rose, of rather a deeper tinge than the *Yellow Tea*, with flowers very large and double, richly deserves cultivation. *Princesse Hélène* of the *Luxembourg* is also a fine rose, of the same range of colour, with very large globular flowers. *Duchesse de Mecklenbourg* is of a more creamy yellow, and really a most beautiful rose. *Lutecens Grandiflora* is one of the largest of these yellow Tea Roses; its flowers are cupped, very large, and of deep yellow towards the centre of the flower cup.

Belle Allemande may be described as a creamy fawn-coloured rose. The blending of the colours in these roses is difficult to describe; this is also a most magnificent rose, and apparently very hardy and robust. *Anteros* or *Antherose* is also a new rose of this range of colour, but often much paler than *Belle Allemande*, depending upon climate and situation; it may generally be calculated that Tea Roses are less vivid in our moist climate than in France. *Comte Osmond* is a beautiful cream-coloured rose, very double and perfect in its flowers.

In rose-coloured varieties we have two or three very superb. Gigantesque, a Luxembourg Rose, is one of the largest Tea Roses we possess, and richly deserves its name. Bougère is a most singular and beautiful rose; its flowers are of a fine rose-colour, often slightly shaded with copper, and of first-rate form and quality. Mareschal Vallée is also a rose-coloured Tea Rose, with flowers very large and double; this is a new and first-rate variety.

As these interesting roses require more care in their culture than any yet described, I will endeavour to give the most explicit directions I am able, so as to insure at least a chance of success. One most essential rule must be observed in all moist soils and situations; *when grown on their own roots they must have a raised border in some warm and sheltered place.* This may be made with flints or pieces of rock in the shape of a detached rock border, or a four-inch cemented brick wall, one foot or eighteen inches high, may be built on the southern front of a wall, thick hedge, or wooden fence, at a distance so as to allow the border to be two feet wide; the earth of this border must be removed to eighteen inches in depth, nine inches filled up with pieces of bricks, tiles, stones or lime rubbish; on this place a layer of compost, half loam or garden mould, and half rotten dung well mixed, to which add some

river or white pit sand : this layer of mould ought to be a foot thick or more, so as to allow for its settling: the plants may be planted about two feet apart. In severe frosty weather in the dead of winter, (you need not begin till December,) protect them with green furze or whin branches, or any kind of light spray that will admit the air and yet keep off the violence of severe frost. I have found the branches of furze the best of all protectors. With this treatment they will seldom receive any injury from our severest winters, and they will bloom in great perfection all summer. This is the culture they require if grown as low dwarfs on their own roots ; but perhaps the most eligible mode for the amateur, is to grow them budded or grafted on low stems of the Dog Rose, or Blush Boursault, which seems, if possible, even a more congenial stock ; they may be then arranged in the beds of any flower garden, and graduated in height so as to form a bank of foliage and flowers. Grafted or budded plants when established, will in general brave our severest winters ; but still it will be most prudent in November either to remove them to some warm shed, and lay their roots in damp mould, or to reduce their heads and give each plant an oiled paper cap. This is a mode practised in the north of Italy with great success, to protect their tender roses and other

plants; and though paper caps may not be thought objects of ornament on an English lawn, yet the method will be found very eligible in many cases. In March those that have been laid in the shed for protection may be removed to the flower borders, pruning off all superfluous and dead shoots; they will bloom the following summer in great perfection, and in general surpass those that have been suffered to remain in the ground without protection. Some of the varieties are much more robust and vigorous than others, and equally beautiful as those of more delicate habits; it will therefore be scarcely worth while to grow any but what are of known hardihood and vigour. I have pointed out some of these in my notices, but time can only make a knowledge of their habits more perfect. Worked plants of Tea-scented Roses force very well: they do not require to be established one year in pots, for if only potted in October or November, and forced with a gentle heat in January and February, they will bloom finely; in March and April the extreme beauty of their foliage and flowers will amply repay the attention given to them, as they have a peculiar softness and delicacy of appearance when forced and growing luxuriantly.

With attention, some very beautiful roses of this family may be originated from seed, but

the plants must be trained against a south wall ; if flued the better, in a warm dry soil, or grown in pots under glass : a warm greenhouse, or the forcing-house will be most proper for them, so that they bloom in May, as their heps are a long time ripening.

For yellow roses, *Lutescens grandiflora* and the *Duchesse de Mecklenbourg* may be planted with the *Yellow Tea*, which abounds in pollen ; some fine roses, almost to a certainty, must be raised from seed produced by such fine unions : for the sake of curiosity a few flowers of the above might be fertilised with the *Double Yellow Briar* or *Rosa Harrisonii*. The *Yellow Tea* bears seed abundantly, but it has been found, from repeated experiments, that a good or even a mediocre rose is seldom or ever produced from it, but fertilised with the *Yellow Briar* something original may be realised. *Gigantesque* and *Tea Hardy*, planted with *Prince Esterhazy*, would produce seed of fine quality, from which large and bright rose-coloured varieties might be expected. *Archiduchesse Thérèse* and *Duchesse de Cazes*, planted with *Bride of Abydos*, would give pure white *Tea* roses ; and *Mansais* with *Dremont*, would probably originate first rate fawn-coloured roses ; but the central petals of *Mansais* should be carefully removed with tweezers or plyers as its flowers are too double for it to be a certain seed-bearer.

Bélisaire, which is a hybrid, approaching very near to the China rose, should be planted with William Wallace, as fine and large crimson Tea roses are still wanting.

THE MINIATURE ROSE.

(*ROSA LAWRENCEANA.*)

In the botanical catalogues this curious little rose is said to have been introduced from China in 1810, and botanists have made it a species; but like the Rose de Meaux and Pompon Roses, which are dwarf *varieties* of *Rosa centifolia*, this is undoubtedly nothing but a dwarf seminal *variety* of the common Chinese Rose. Many plants that have been long under cultivation have a tendency to produce from seed these pigmy likenesses of themselves: among these little "faerie queens," Caprice des Dames is a pretty morsel of beauty with vivid rose-coloured flowers. Gloire des Lawrenceanas is one of the prettiest of the tribe; its flowers are of a dark crimson, and larger than those of any other variety. Jenny and Lilliputienne are both of them bright-coloured and pretty roses. Nigra has not black flowers, but they are of the darkest crimson, and very pretty. This was named by some florist, with that exaggeration peculiar to

the craft; this is not done by the florist wilfully to deceive, but is merely given as descriptive of what *he wishes the flower to be, rather than of what it really is.* *Brugmansia sanguinea* is a case in point; and many other sanguineas and coccineas might be mentioned, in which the colours of the flowers which bear those imposing names approach to any thing rather than blood or scarlet. To return to roses, *Pallida* is the only variety in this division approaching to white. Its flowers, when they first open, are nearly of pure white, but they soon change to a pale flesh-colour: this is rather a delicate rose, seeming very impatient of cold and damp. *Petite Laponne* is a brilliant little rose, quite worthy a place in the group, as is also *Retour du Printemps*, which is different from all the others; its pretty little flowers being surrounded by a leafy calyx, and the whole plant tinged with a reddish colouring matter.

These roses are all very impatient of moisture, and in all moist soils require a very dry warm raised border. I have not yet had an opportunity of seeing them grow in dry soils, but I think it probable that the light sandy soils of Surrey would suit them admirably. In cold situations it will be advisable to grow them constantly in pots, protecting them in a cold pit or frame till January, and then, if required to bloom early, remove them to a

warm situation in the greenhouse, or force them with the Tea-scented Roses. A collection of these little rose-bushes, covered with their bright flowers in March and April, will be found one of the most eligible and unique ornaments for the drawing-room.

THE NOISETTE ROSE.

The original of this remarkable group, the "Blush Noisette" Rose, was raised from seed in America, by Monsieur Philippe Noisette, and sent by him to his brother Monsieur Louis Noisette, the well-known nurseryman at Paris, in the year 1817. Perhaps no new rose was ever so much admired as this. When first introduced, its habit was so peculiar and so unlike any other known variety, that the Parisian amateurs were quite enraptured with it. It was produced from the seed of the old Musk Rose (*Rosa moschata*), the flowers of which had been fertilised with the common Chinese Rose. The perfume of the Musk Rose is very apparent: its tendency to bloom in large clusters also shows its affinity to that old and very remarkable rose, but since its introduction to France so many seedlings have been raised from it, and so many of these are

evidently hybrids of the Tea-scented and other roses, that some of the roses called "Noisettes" have almost lost the characters of the group; for, in proportion as the size of the flowers have been increased by hybridising, their clustering tendency and the number of them in one corymb has been diminished. Among the varieties most deserving of notice is Aimée Vibert, or "Rosa nivea," a seedling from the *Rosa sempervivens plena*, which it resembles, but much surpasses its parent in the valuable quality of autumnal blooming. Nothing can be prettier than a large plant of Aimée Vibert Noisette, covered with its snow-white flowers, in September and October. Andreselle is a fine lilac rose, in colour like that old variety Noisette Bougainville, but much superior in the size and shape of its flowers. Ariel is a fine and vigorous growing rose, blooming in immense corymbs; its flowers are of the most delicate blush, tinged with buff: this is a distinct and pretty variety. Belle Violette is a genuine Noisette, and a very neat and pretty little rose; its flowers are of a rosy lilac, and very distinct and good. Belle Antonine is a pillar Noisette, of very robust habit, with flowers delicately coloured and well shaped. In designating some of these as pillar Noisettes, those varieties that are very vigorous growers, making long and

flexible shoots, are intended. Boulogne is one of the few dark-coloured Noisettes, and when first its flowers open they are very beautiful, their colour being a dark crimson purple. Beurre frais is singular, but scarcely double enough; its delicate butter-colour soon changes to white in the sun. Bouquet tout fait, a pillar Noisette, is a most vigorous grower, forming immense corymbs; this may be taken for the original Noisette at first sight, but it is more fragrant, and its flowers buff towards their centre. Belle Marseillaise is a new and pretty shaded rose, very distinct and good. Camellia rose, but not the Camellia rose of the French catalogues, is a pillar Noisette of first-rate excellence, with large and finely-shaped bright red flowers, and a most luxuriant grower. Cadot is also a pillar Noisette, with large and very double flowers; a good and distinct variety. Cerise is also a pillar Noisette equal to either of the foregoing; its large and deep-coloured globular flowers, of a deep rosy purple, are beautiful at any time and in any situation. Charles X. is a pretty rose in very dry weather, but in moist weather its buds will not open, neither will it live long as a standard, never forming a proper union with the stock. Castalie is a new variety, of a delicate flesh colour, very distinct and pretty. Chloris is also new, and

a very beautiful bright rose-coloured Noisette, blooming in large corymbs; its flowers are also very fragrant.

Clarisse Harlowe is a pillar rose of first-rate excellence; its flowers are very large and double, and its growth excessively vigorous, so that it soon forms a large column. Fellenberg is a Noisette, well deserving of praise, if only for its brilliant crimson. It is but a short time since a bright crimson Noisette did not exist; this rose, when grown luxuriantly, is a most charming plant. Grandiflora is a very old rose, but mentioned here that its synonymes may be given: as "Noisette Lee," "Blush Perpetual China," and "Triomphe des Noisettes." It has been extensively cultivated. Hardy is a pillar Noisette, quite worth cultivation; its large pale flowers have a deep rose and buff centre; its habits are so vigorous, that it will shoot from six to eight feet in one season. Jaune Desprez, or the new French Yellow Noisette, is a well-known and much esteemed rose: as a pillar or a standard it is equally beautiful; its fragrance is also very remarkable. This was originated by M. Desprez about ten years since, and is still, and will be for some time to come, a very popular rose. It is, most probably, a hybrid between the Yellow Tea and a Noisette rose of some kind; it sold for a high price in France, when first sent

forth to the rose world, as its name was very tempting, for a yellow fragrant Noisette rose was thought to be worth any price. The name, like many other floral names, was, certainly, quite calculated to make an impression. Its rosy copper-coloured flowers are very singular, and so powerfully fragrant that one plant will perfume a large garden in the cool weather of autumn. A pillar of this rose, twelve or twenty feet high, would be a grand object on a well-kept lawn. Lamarque is another hybrid Noisette, approaching to the Tea-scented rose, in the size and fragrance of its flowers. This is a most vigorous grower, but not quite so hardy as Jaune Desprez. As a standard it is quite superb, for its large pale sulphur-coloured or nearly white flowers, are pendant from their weight, and have a fine effect. It is rather impatient of cold, and will not bloom unless budded on some strong growing rose; on its own root it is a weak grower, and scarcely like the same rose when grafted and grown vigorously. Lelieur is a pretty little dark purplish crimson rose, and deservedly a favourite, as its colour is so vivid; the point of each petal is tipped with white. La Biche is a pillar Noisette, with very large pale flowers, inclining to fawn-colour in the centre; a very fragrant, beautiful, and distinct rose.

Luxembourg is a new and fine variety, with large and very double flowers, of a bright purplish rose; this will probably prove a good climber, and if so, it will form a magnificent pillar. Madame Laffay was raised from seed by Monsieur Laffay, and sold at a high price; but its habit is so delicate, and its flowers so small, that it has not pleased the generality of amateurs. Nankin, or "Noisette à boutons Nankin," or Noisette mutabilis, is a very distinct and pretty rose. In the morning, before the sun has much power, or in cloudy weather, its clusters of flowers are of a bright nankin-colour, changing to white a few hours after expansion. Princesse d'Orange is a pretty and fragrant white Noisette: its flowers are sometimes very curiously and irregularly shaped. The Red Noisette, a very old variety, was raised from seed by Mr. Wells of Redleaf: it is a pretty bright semi-double rose, now eclipsed by new and fine varieties. Smith's Yellow is certainly more nearly allied to the Tea-scented roses than to the Noisettes, for of this family it has not a feature; if forced, this is a fine rose, but it is scarcely fit for the open air in this country, as the moisture of the atmosphere glues its outer petals together so firmly that its flowers seldom or ever open.

To Noisette Roses but few striking addi-

tions have been made since 1837; but the following are pretty: indeed this term may be applied to all the Noisettes known. Miss Glegg is a pure white rose of medium growth, worth cultivation. Ne plus ultra is said to be a fine yellow, but it is quite new, and has not yet given a flower. Euphrosine, a miniature likeness of Jaune Desprez, with the same peculiar fragrance, but less of fawn colour, and Vitellina, one of the same character, but inclined to cream colour, are both interesting varieties. Corymbosa is a remarkable rose, with pure white flowers; its foliage is rough, dark green, and totally unlike that of any other rose. Zobeide is a very pretty new variety, with flowers of a vivid rose-colour. We have so many pale Noisettes, that this is a welcome addition. Duc de Nemours is also a new rose; this has lilac-rose flowers, which are very double and well-shaped. Victorieuse, like Lamarque and several others, is a hybrid Tea rose of first-rate qualities, but not very hardy.

The individuals of this group are so varied in character, that they may be employed as objects of ornament in a variety of ways. I will first give their culture as pillar roses, for which some of them are so finely adapted: Perhaps the most picturesque mode of growing pillar roses, is to group them in clumps of three, five, seven, or nine, or to any extent in

proportion to the size of the ground required to be ornamented. A group of rose pillars, on an artificial mound, has a very imposing effect, and in wet situations this will be found the most advantageous mode of growing them; the posts should be made of yellow deal, or larch, or oak, and charred as far as inserted in the ground; they should be from ten to fifteen feet in height, and stout, so that they can be firmly fixed in the ground; each post ought to be, at least, from nine to twelve inches in circumference. For roses of more humble growth, iron stakes, from six to seven feet in height, will be found more light and elegant in appearance than those of wood, and of course more durable. It must be borne in mind, that pillar roses cannot have too much manure; therefore, when they are planted, mix plenty with the soil they are planted in, and give them an annual surface dressing.

As standards, Noisette roses require but little culture; the principal care is to be prompt in cutting off the decayed and decaying clusters of flowers, during the blooming season; and, in March, to thin out their superfluous branches. All the pillar Noisettes form fine drooping standards: as dwarfs for beds, many of the varieties are very eligible, for they will grow and bloom luxuriantly in all soils and situations. To ensure their receiving

no injury in *very* exposed situations, cut them down to within a foot of the surface of the soil in November, and place over each plant, or rather thatch it, with a thick covering of furze branches, to continue on till March. This will effectually protect them from the frost. This covering, as elsewhere recommended, must be removed gradually, so that the young and tender shoots are not exposed to the cold air too suddenly. For ornamenting wire-fences these roses are also admirably adapted, as they can be trained with great facility, and they will form, in such situations, a blooming boundary for at least four months in the year.

But few of the Noisette roses will bear seed in this country; the following, however, if planted against a south wall, and carefully fertilised, would probably produce some. The object here should be to obtain dark crimson varieties with large flowers, and for this purpose Fellenberg should be fertilised with Cerise or Boulogne, and again, Cerise with Fellenberg. Cerise may also be planted with the China Rose Fabvier, and Boulogne with the same; if seed can be procured, fine deep-coloured and nearly genuine Noisette roses would be produced. It will be interesting also to try Noisette Nankin fertilised with the Yellow China; from this union yellow or buff-

coloured Noisettes might possibly be originated; and these of course would be unique and of great interest. Beurre Frais with Duchesse de Mecklenbourg would probably give straw-coloured varieties, and these would be large and fragrant as in Lamarque and Jaune Desprez. In those directions for procuring seed from roses by fertilising, I have confined myself to such varieties as are almost sure to produce it; but much must be left to the amateur, as many roses may be made fertile by removing their central petals, and, consequently, very many varieties that I have not noticed may be made productive.

THE MUSK ROSE.

(ROSA MOSCHATA.)

The White Musk Rose is one of the oldest inhabitants of our gardens, and probably more widely spread over the face of the earth than any other rose. It is generally supposed that the attar of roses is prepared in India from this species, and that this is also the rose of the Persian poets, in the fragrant groves of which they love to describe their "bulbul," or nightingale, as enchanting them with its tuneful notes. The probability that this is the famed rose of Persia is strengthened by the fact, that it is much more fragrant in the evening, or in

the cool weather of autumn, than at any other time or season, and probably in the hot climate of Persia, *only so* in the coolness of night, when nightingales delight to sing. A recent traveller also remarks that the roses of Persia are re-remarkably small and fragrant. There are doubtless many seminal varieties of the species; their flowers differing in colour, but possessing the leading features of the original. Olivier, who travelled in the first six years of the French republic, mentions a rose-tree, at Ispahan, called the "Chinese Rose Tree," fifteen feet high, formed by the union of several stems, each four or five inches in diameter. Seeds from this tree were sent to Paris, and produced the common Musk Rose. It seems therefore possible and probable, that this has been the parent of nearly all their garden roses; for, like most orientals, their habits are not, and have not been, enterprising enough to stimulate them to import roses from distant countries. Large and very old plants of the Musk Rose may sometimes be seen in the gardens of old English country houses.

The Blush Musk, or Fraser's Musk, or *Rosa Fraserii*, is not quite a pure Musk Rose; but as it is the only rose of this division of the colour, and also very fragrant, it has been much planted: its flowers are semi-double, and produced in large clusters. Eponine is a pure

white, and very double variety, one of the prettiest of the group. The fringed or toothed Musk Rose has the end of each petal indented: this is a vigorous growing and very fragrant little rose. Princesse de Nassau is a very distinct and good variety, very fragrant, and blooming in large clusters; the flower buds, before they open, are nearly yellow, changing to cream-colour as they expand. The Ranunculus, or new White Musk, is merely an improved variety of the old or original Musk Rose, with flowers more double. Tea-scented is a hybrid, with large flowers of a pure white, and very pretty; this is apparently a seedling from the Musk Rose, fertilised with some variety of the Tea-scented Rose, as it has a most peculiar habit and perfume.

Moschata Nivea, or the 'Snow Bush,' and one or two other roses, from Nepaul, have the scent peculiar to this group, but as they bloom but once in the summer, and differ totally in some other respects from the true *Rosa moschata*, I have not included them. For the culture of the roses of this division, that recommended for Noisette roses, in beds and as standards, may be adopted, as their habits are very similar.

THE MACARTNEY ROSE.

(ROSA BRACTATEA.)

The single Macartney Rose was brought from China, in 1795, by Lord Macartney, on his return from his embassy to that country. It now forms the original of a pretty family; but as it does not bear seed freely, even in France, fine varieties, as yet, are not abundant; its strictly evergreen and shining foliage is a beautiful feature; and I hope ere long to see numerous varieties, with double flowers of the same brilliant hues as our other fine roses possess. Time will prove, but I think it is not too much to anticipate, that, ultimately, we shall not be satisfied unless *all* our roses, even the moss roses, have evergreen foliage, brilliant and fragrant flowers, and the habit of blooming from June till November. A distant view this seems, but perseverance in gardening will yet achieve wonders. The double (the old variety) was the first double Macartney Rose raised from seed: it is mentioned here to caution any one from planting it, as it is totally worthless, its flowers constantly dropping off without opening. The Double Blush or Tea Victoire Modeste is so much hybridised with the Tea-scented rose, that it has lost many of the characters of the group: in dry situations this

is a most beautiful rose, but in wet weather its flowers do not open well. *Maria Leonida* is now an established favourite: its fine bell-shaped flowers of the purest white, sometimes slightly tinged with pink towards their centre, and its bright red anthers peeping from among its central petals, give it an elegant and pleasing character. *Rosa Hardii*, or *Rosa Berberifolia Hardii*, is a most interesting rose, lately raised from seed by Monsieur Hardy, of the Luxembourg Gardens, from *Rosa involucrata*, a variety of *Rosa bracteata*, fertilised with that unique rose, *Rosa berberifolia*, or the single yellow Persian rose. This curious hybrid, like its Persian parent, has single yellow flowers with a dark eye (much like *Cistus formosus*), and evergreen foliage; it seems quite hardy, and forms the very prettiest little bush possible. It will probably be the parent of an entirely new group; and what can be imagined more interesting in roses than varieties, with double yellow flowers, and evergreen leaves.

Macartney Roses sometimes suffer when exposed to severe frost in the open borders of the flower-garden: they will therefore require the same protection as recommended for the *Noisette* roses in cold situations. *Maria Leonida* is a fine border rose, for, by pegging down its shoots as they are produced in summer, a few plants soon cover a bed, or clump, with a dense

mass of foliage and flowers, ornamenting the flower-garden from three to four months in summer and autumn: it also forms a very fine standard.

It requires the burning sun of Italy to make these roses produce their seed: yet, by perseverance and careful cultivation, this desirable end may be obtained. To raise a double variety of *Rosa Hardii* is, at any rate, worth attempting. A flued wall must be used to train the plants to; and in small gardens, where there is not such a convenience, a hollow wall might be built, about four or five feet in height and ten or twelve feet long, of two courses of four-inch brickwork, with a space between, into one end of which an Arnott's stove might be introduced, and a pipe carried in a straight line through to the opposite end (each end must of course be built up to keep in the hot air): this pipe would heat the air between the two courses of brickwork sufficiently for the purpose. A fire should be kept every night from the middle of May to the middle of July; and this treatment would possibly induce some of these roses to give their seed. *Rosa Hardii* would bloom freely if trained to a hot wall; and, if fertilised with the Double Yellow Briar, seed may perhaps be obtained. *Lucida*, with the Yellow China Rose, will also be an experiment worth trying. *Maria Leonida*, fertilized with

the Tuscan Rose, might also give some curious hybrids. This is all speculative; but such speculations are, unlike many others, exceedingly innocent and interesting.

ROSA MICROPHYLLA

(OR THE SMALL-LEAVED ROSE).

Rosa microphylla rubra, from which we have derived all our varieties of this pretty family, was introduced from the East in 1823. It is nearly allied to the Macartney, and is most probably a Chinese hybrid of that rose. The original imported plant bearing double flowers, makes it appear more probable that it is a mere garden variety. I have received seed from Italy of this rose, and find that plants from it, to use a florist's term, sport amazingly, no two appearing alike.

From Italian seed we have *Alba odorata*, a vigorous growing variety, partaking as much of the Macartney Rose in its habit, as of *Rosa microphylla*; in fact, it is a complete hybrid. This is a good evergreen rose, producing an abundance of pale sulphur, or rather cream-coloured flowers: they are sweet-scented, but do not in general open freely. *Carnea*, or *Rosea*, is a pretty and remarkable rose, forming a neat little bush, nearly evergreen; its

flowers are double, and of a beautifully cupped shape. *Coccinea*, as in one or two instances which I have noticed, is named with a florist's license: it is *not* scarlet, but a very pretty double rose, of a deep reddish rose colour, with the same neatly shaped flowers as the last: to these may be added *Purpurea*, *Rubra variegata*, and *Violacea*, three varieties quite new, but as they have not yet bloomed in this country no opinion can be given of their merits.

With the exception of *Alba odorata*, these roses are not hardy enough to bear exposure in wet and cold soils: they will perhaps grow for a time, but seldom bloom well. A warm and dry elevated border will suit them admirably, protecting them with some spray, &c., as directed for *Noisette* roses: but to see these very curious roses bloom in perfection, bud them on short stems of the *Dog Rose*, and treat them exactly as recommended for the *Tea-scented Roses*; they will then bloom freely, either in pots or in the flower-borders, and form delightful little plants, quite unique in their characters and appearance.

A few of these may be planted against a hot wall, as recommended for the *Macartney Roses*; and, possibly, *Purpurea*, fertilized with a bright coloured *China Rose*, as *Fabvier*, would give some curious varieties. The *Single*

Microphylla, with *Athelin* or *Henri Barbet*, would perhaps give some original and beautiful hybrids. *Coccinea* might also be fertilized with the *Tuscany*. If any of these roses can be made to produce seed, interesting and curious varieties must be the result.

PLANTING.

With the exception of the *Perpetual Roses*, which, in planting, can have the same treatment as recommended for the hard-wooded roses of the *Summer Rose Garden*, the transplanting of all the *Autumnal Roses* ought, in cold and wet situations, to be deferred till *Spring*; and the beginning of *April* will, in ordinary seasons, be found the most eligible time for this operation. A few exceptions may be made; as *Madame Desprez*, *Dubourg*, *Gloire de Guerin*, and *Millesie*, among the *Bourbon Roses*, are so hardy that our most severe winters do not injure them; but the varieties of *Noisette*, *Chinese*, *Tea-scented*, *Microphylla*, and *Macartney Roses*, are very apt to receive injury from the frosts of winter, and the cutting winds of *March*, if the plants are not well established.

LIST, No. 1.

AN ABRIDGED LIST OF ROSES,

Adapted for Amateurs possessing small Gardens,
or for those beginning to form a Collection ;
selected so as to give the leading Variations
of Colour.

Provence Roses.

Duchesse.
Dutch.
Grande Agathe.
Illustre Beauté.
Unique.
Unique striped
Wellington.

Moss Roses.

Crimson.
Crested.
Pomponne.
Prolific.
Rouge du Luxembourg.
Scarlet.
Single crimson.
White.

Hybrid Provence Roses.

Amelie Guerin.
Celinette.
Duchesse d'Angoulême.
Enchantresse.
Glory of France.
L'Ingénue.
Reine des Belges.

Hybrid China Roses.

Attelaine de Bourbon.
Bonne Genéviève.
Blairii.
Beauty of Billiard.
Brennus.
Coccinea superba.
Coupe d'Amour.
Chatelaine.
Duke of Devonshire.
Fulgens.
General Lamarque.
George the Fourth.
Hybride Blanche.
King of Roses.
Las Casas.
Lady Stuart.
Miralba.
Ne plus ultra.
Reine de Belgique.
Triomphe d'Angers.

French Roses.

A Fleurs à feuilles mar-
brée.
Aglæ Adanson.
Berlese.

Belle de Fontenay.
 Camaieu.
 Duc de Treviso.
 Duc d'Orleans ponctué.
 Fanny Parissot.
 Leopold.
 La Capricieuse.
 Madame Dubarry.
 Picotée.
 Porcelaine Royale.
 Renoncule ponctué.
 Triomphe de Rennes.
 Village Maid.

Rosa Alba.

Blanche superbe.
 Blush Hip.
 Duc de Luxembourg.
 Fanny Sommerson.
 Félicité.
 La Séduisante.
 Madame Campan.
 Princess de Lambelle.
 Sophie de Marsilly.

Damask Roses.

Arlinde.
 Déesse Flore.
 Lady Fitzgerald.
 Madame Hardy.
 Ma Favorite.
 Painted.

Scotch Roses.

Erebus.
 Guy Mannering.

La Neige.
 Lady Baillie.
 Queen of May.
 True Yellow.
 William the Fourth.
 Venus.

Sweet Briars.

Celestial.
 Manning's.
 Rose Angle.
 Superb.
 Scarlet.

Austrian Briars.

Copper.
 Double Yellow.

Ayrshire Roses.

Ayrshire Queen.
 Blush.
 Dundee Rambler.
 Jessica.
 Ruga.
 Splendens.

Rosa Multiflora.

Crivellii.
 Elegans.
 Hybrida.

Evergreen Roses.

Adelaide d'Orleans.
 Brunonii.

Donna Maria.
 Félicité perpétué.
 Myrianthes.
 Odorata, or Triomphe de
 Bollwyller.
 Princesse Louise.

Boursault Roses.

Blush.
 Crimson.
 Gracilis.
 Inermis.

Banksian Roses.

White.
 Yellow.

Hybrid Climbing Roses.

Indica Major.
 Madame d'Arblay.
 The Garland.
 Rosa elegans.

Perpetual Roses.

Bernard.
 Crimson.
 Couronne de Beranger.
 De Neuilly.
 Flon.
 Grand.
 Josephine Antoinette.
 Perpétuelle d'Angers.
 Prudhomme.
 Portlandica Carnea.
 Royal.
 Stanwell.

Bourbon Roses.

Armosa.
 Augustine Lelieur.
 Dubourg.
 Gloire de Guerin.
 La Tendresse.
 Madame Desprez.
 Psyche.
 Victoire Argentée.
 White.

China Roses.

Amiral Duperré.
 Bardon.
 Beau Carmin.
 Camellia Blanc.
 Caméléon.
 Cramoisie supérieure.
 Duchess of Kent.
 Grandiflora.
 Henry the Fifth.
 Madame Desprez.
 Marjolin.
 Napoleon.
 Romain Desprez.
 Sulphurea superba.
 Vandael.

Tea-scented Roses.

Aurore.
 Caroline.
 Coccinea.
 General Valazé.
 Hardy.
 Madame Guerin.
 Princesse Marie.

Silène.
 Taglioni.
 Triomphe du Luxem-
 bourg.
 Yellow.

Miniature Roses.

Caprice des Dames.
 Gloire des Lawrences.
 Nigra.
 Pallida.
 Retour du Printemps.

Noisette Roses.

Aimée Vibert.
 Ariel.
 Boulogne.
 Camellia Rose.
 Cerise.
 Clarisse Harlowe.
 Felleberg.

Hardy.
 Jaune Desprez.
 Lamarque.
 Luxembourg.
 Nankin.

Musk Roses.

Fringed.
 Princesse de Nassau.
 Tea-scented.

Macartney Roses.

Double Blush.
 Maria Leonida.
 Hardii.

Rosa Microphylla.

Carnea.
 Coccinea.
 Purpurea.

LIST, No. 2.

AN ALPHABETICAL LIST of NEW ROSES, many of which have not bloomed in this Country.

Those that have been inserted in the Catalogue for 1839-40 are numbered, and will be found there in their respective Families, with the same numbers attached to them, the colours of their flowers given, and the prices of plants.

Name.	Family.
14. Athanais	provence.
105. Arethuse	french.
43. Aurelie Lamare	french.
13. Adalila	hybrid china.
97. Aurora	hybrid china.*
17. Adonis	damask.
30. Aurangzebe	perpetual.
2. Acidalie	bourbon.
17. Auguste de Challenges ..	bourbon.
33. Apricot	tea.†
49. Anteros	tea.
46. Aigle de Meaux.....	tea.
96. Arrance de Navarro	tea.
Arago	tea.
Amy Robsart	french.
Alicia.....	french.
Arsinoe	french.
67. Alcine	china.
63. Belle Cramoisie	french.
75. Belle de Marly	french.
• 87. Boula de Nanteuil	french.
19. Blush Globe	hybrid provence.
7. Belle Courtisanne	hybrid china.
5. Blanche Davilliers.....	damask.

* Often finely striped. † Cream, tinged with red.

Name.	Family.
23. Belle d'Auteuil	damask.
40. Belladonna	damask.
2. Banksia odoratissima.....	banksia.
69. Bouquet tout fait	perpetual.
60. Bouquet de Flore	bourbon.
48. Belle Allemande.....	tea.
82. Bougère	tea.
102. Burette	tea.
Belle Guyotière.....	perpetual.
Bossuet	bourbon.
37. Barbot	tea.
Beranger	french.*
30. Belle de St. Cyr.....	hybrid china.
Belle et Mince	hybrid china.
Blanche de Castille	hybrid provence.†
Carmine superbe (Des- prez)	china; fine carmine.
37. Cyrus	french.
42. Charles Duval	hybrid china.
Charles Louis	hybrid china.‡
86. Colonel Combes	hybrid china.
107. Comte de Breteuil.....	hybrid china.
38. Corinne	alba.
1. Cuivre rouge	austrian briar.§
3. Carmin velouté	multiflora.
17. Clementine Duval	perpetual.
65. Comte de Paris	perpetual.
Chénéolé	perpetual.
67. Coquette de Montmorency	perpetual.
73. Crimson Portland	perpetual.
62. Claudius Plantier	bourbon; fine rose.
76. Crimson Madame Des- prez.....	bourbon. ¶
77. Crimson Globe	bourbon. ¶

* rose, spotted with white.

† pure white.

‡ fine vivid rose.

§ single, reddish copper.

¶ bright purplish crimson.

¶ deep crimson.

Name.	Family.
1. Clara Sylvain.....	china ; pure white.
28. Cels multiflora	china.
56. Camellia panachée (Des- prez)	china.
34. Comte Osmonde	china.
34. Chloris	noisette.
Cardinal Fesch	bourbon.*
60. Calliope	perpetual.
Clarisse Desarbres.....	tea.
Cambronne	gallica.
19. Comtesse de Lacepede ...	hybrid china.
25. De Metz.....	moss.
32. Duchess of Buccleugh ...	french.
43. Duchesse d'Orleans	tea.
17. Duchesse d'Orleans	hybrid provence.
37. Duc de Cazes.....	hybrid china.
75. Decandolle.....	hybrid china.
19. Duc de Luxembourg.....	alba.
20. Descrivieux	bourbon.
64. Duc d'Aumale	bourbon.
11. Duchesse de Cazes	tea.
28. Duchesse de Mecklen- berg.....	tea.
98. Dr. Dupuy	tea.
32. D'Espalais	noisette.
65. Duc de Nemours	noisette.
70. Dr. Jobert	bourbon.
Duchesse de Saint Quen- tin	perpetual.
Delicious	hybrid china.
59. Desgaches	bourbon.
91. Egerie	hybrid china.
10. Emile Duval	perpetual.
65. Emile Courtier	bourbon.
69. Eugene Beauharnais	china.

* scarlet crimson.

	Name.	Family.
23.	Elisa Sauvage	tea.
43.	Euphrosine	noisette.
	Elisa Leker	hybrid provence.
	Eléonore Bouillard	noisette.
47.	Franklin	french.
33.	Fimbriata nana	hybrid china.
19.	Fantasque	perpetual.
52.	Fulgorie.....	perpetual.
51.	Fénélon (Desprez)	china.
	François Plantier	bourbon.
	Ferdinand	hybrid china.
	Fénélon	gallica.
	Fontenelle	gallica.
57.	General Allard	hybrid china.
106.	Grilony	hybrid china.
27.	General Merlin	perpetual.
68.	Gerson	bourbon.
74.	Great Captain	bourbon.
75.	Glory of Algiers	bourbon.
32.	Gama	tea.
54.	George Sand	tea.
75.	Gigantesque	tea.
	Gauthii	multiflora.
	Gil Blas	french.
	Gazelle	french.
	General Dausmenil	hybrid china.
22.	Hétéroclite.....	tea.
	Hortense ainée	noisette.
	Hybrid Pompon China *	hybrid china.
	Hybrid Globe Unique ...	hybrid china.
	Hybrida incisa	hybrid china.
	Hybrid Damask China ...	hybrid china.

* This rose, and the three following, were raised from seed in Yorkshire: they are very interesting and pretty varieties.

Name.	Family.
6. Isaure Lablée.....	perpetual.
23. Infidélités de Lisette	china.
Ines de Castro	hybrid provence.
6. Julie	french.
8. Juliette	china.
Juturne	french; rose, spotted.
Kleber	hybrid china.*
Kean	french.
Le Grand Triomphe	provence ; crimson.
23. Lancel	moss.
15. La Ville de Gand	french.
59. Leon the 10th	french.
62. Lady Grey.....	hybrid china.
60. Louis Fries	hybrid china.
80. Lanzezeur	hybrid china.
124. Lord Nelson	hybrid china.
31. La Ville de Bruxelles.....	damask.
37. La Violette.....	bourbon.
1. Lady Warrender	tea.
29. Lutescens grandiflora ...	tea.
48. Louis Desarbres	noisette.
La renommée	tea.
Loette	tea.
Le Météore	hybrid china.
Louis Buonaparte	hybrid china.
La Esmeralda	hybrid china.
Lady Fordwich	hybrid china.
Lady Fitzharris	hybrid china.
La Naiade	hybrid provence.
La Vestale	hybrid provence.*
Lilacea grandiflora	bourbon.†
Miss Glegg	noisette.
Madame Joly.....	tea.
52. Madame Henriette	french.

* deep crimson purple. † pure white. ‡ lilac, very large.

Name.	Family.
1. Melanie	hybrid provence.
10. Magna rosea	hybrid china.
22. Madame Pisaroni	hybrid china.
64. Miss Chauncy	hybrid china.
123. Madame Mortier	hybrid china.
133. Madame Lafayette	hybrid china.
30. Mohéléda	damask.
53. Marshal Soult	perpetual.
66. Madame Laffay.....	perpetual.
11. Madame Nerard	bourbon.
59. Madame de Crequy	china.
Miranda.....	tea.
83. Maréchal Vallée	tea.
4. Miellez	china.
Moyré	tea.
4. Madonna	tea.
Meris	bourbon.
18. Madame Plantier	bourbon.
Madame Plantier	hybrid china.*
Madame Plantier	hybrid provence.†
79. Matthieu Molé	french.
Maritornes.....	french.
Madame Lambert	provence.
Malibran	hybrid provence.
2. Nelly	french.
3. New Double Globe	hybrid provence.‡
Noble Crimson	french.
New Carnation, or Pana- chéé pleine	french.
10. Ne plus ultra	noisette.
Niphetos	tea.
Othello	hybrid china.
88. Ohl.....	hybrid china.
Odette de Champdiver ...	hybrid provence.*

* pure white. † blush. ‡ pure white.

* rose, marbled with white.

Name.	Family.
Prince Albert	bourbon.
56. Pharericus	french.
101. Pulchra marmorea.....	french.
71. Potart.....	hybrid china.
31. Pompone	damask.
18. Pauline de Mondeville ...	perpetual.
54. Princesse H�el�ene	perpetual.
44. Pucelle Genoise	bourbon.
54. Prince de Salm	bourbon.
63. Prince de Joinville.....	bourbon.
68. Prince Charles	china.
26. Princesse H�el�ene (Lux- embourg)	tea.
27. Pactolus.....	tea.
88. Prince Esterhazy	tea.
Pepin	tea.
Pierre de St. Cyr	hybrid china.
Portlandica Sinensis	hybrid china.
Ph�ebus	damask.
45. Queen Victoria	perpetual.
36. Quentin Durward	bourbon.
29. Rouge fonc�ee	provence.
123. Royal marbled	french.
5. Requier.....	perpetual.
Rubens	china.
Rebecca	french
54. Raucourt	french.
Romulus	french.
Rouge eblouissante	french.
Romaine.....	tea.
Reboul	french.
Rubra superba	tea.
Reine de Bassora	tea.
72. Rouge (Flon).....	china.
Rachel Ruysch	hybrid china.

Name.	Family.
32. Superb striped unique ...	provence.
28. Scarlet pompone	moss.
127. Superb marbled.....	french.
132. Seguier	french.
18. Saint Ursule	hybrid china.
84. Sylvain	hybrid china.
6. Superb double yellow ...	austrian briar.
8. Sir John Sebright.....	hybrid climber.
71. Splendens	bourbon.
53. Speciosa	tea.
21. Splendens	moss.
Shakspeare.....	french.
Striped crimson perpetual	perpetual.
85. Triptoleme.....	hybrid china.
66. Triomphe de Plantier ...	bourbon.
38. Tratelia	noisette.
Tom Jones	french.
Triomphe de Lyons	tea.
Torrída	perpetual.
Tuscany noisette	hybrid china.
Triomphe de Machetaux .	mycophylla.
Vitellina.....	noisette.
13. Victorieuse.....	noisette.
Villageoise parée	french.
94. William Wallace	tea.
51. Zobeide	noisette.

LIST, No. 3.

AN ALPHABETICAL LIST of Show or Prize Roses, all of which have large and very double flowers. The numbers refer to the catalogue for 1839-40, in which the colours of the flowers are given, and the prices of plants.

Name.	Family.
1. Aspasia	french.
12. Anarelle.....	french.
34. Aurelie Lamare.....	french.
48. Agnodice	french.
108. Aglae Adanson	french.
97. Aurora	hybrid china.
37. Attala	alba.
21. Arlinde	damask.
70. Antinous	perpetual.
2. Acidalie.....	bourbon.
38. Armosa	bourbon.
45. Augustine Hersante	china.
57. Archduke Charles	china.
13. Amélie d'Abancourt	tea.
5. Blush Moss	moss.
11. Beauté du jour	french.
63. Belle Cramoisie.....	french.
87. Boula de Nanteuil.....	french.
116. Bizarre marbrée	french.
110. Blanche fleur	hybrid provence.
19. Blush Globe (Rivers) ...	hybrid provence.
7. Belle Courtisane	hybrid china.
14. Belle de Rosny	hybrid china.
45. Belle Marie	hybrid china.
62. Beranger	hybrid china.
68. Beauté vive	hybrid china.
81. Brennus	hybrid china.

180 LIST OF SHOW OR PRIZE ROSES.

	Name.	Family.
128.	Becquet	hybrid china.
34.	Belle Clementine	alba.
22.	Bachelier	damask.
23.	Belle d'Auteuil	damask.
40.	Bella Donna	damask.
36.	Bernard	perpetual.
69.	Bouquet tout fait	perpetual.
14.	Belle Emile	china.
82.	Bougère	tea.
102.	Burette	tea.
19.	Curled Provence	provence.
15.	Crested Moss.....	moss.
3.	Cyntie	french.
10.	Comte Walsh.....	french.
22.	Crivalis	french.
28.	Couronne des Roses	french.
37.	Cyrus	french.
42.	Charles Duval	hybrid china.
47.	Coutard	hybrid china.
48.	Coupe d'Amour.....	hybrid china.
86.	Colonel Combes	hybrid china.
115.	Coccinea superba	hybrid china.
33.	Corinne	alba.
10.	Coralie	damask.
25.	Claudine.....	damask.
62.	Carmin Royal	perpetual.
63.	Crimson perpetual.....	perpetual.
9.	Centifolia	bourbon.
77.	Crimson Globe	bourbon.
1.	Clara Silvain	china.
82.	Cramoisie superieure.....	china.
34.	Comte Osmond	tea.
80.	Caroline	tea.
11.	Clarisse Harlowe	noisette.
16.	Dutch Provence	provence.
23.	Duc d'Angoulême	provence.

Name.	Family.
32. Duchess of Buccleugh ...	french.
64. Duc de Treviso	french.
66. Duc d'Arenberg	french.
5. Dona sol	hybrid provence.
16. Duchesse d'Angoulême...	hybrid provence.
17. Duchesse d'Orleans	hybrid provence.
23. Duke of Devonshire	hybrid china.
37. Duke de Cazes	hybrid china.
58. Dauphin.....	hybrid china.
75. Decandolle.....	hybrid china.
83. Daphné	hybrid china.
19. Duc de Luxembourg.....	alba.
9. Déese Flore	damask.
34. De Neuilly.....	perpetual.
44. De Rennes.....	perpetual.
59. Desgaches	bourbon.
64. Duc d'Aumale	bourbon.
5. Desfontaines	china.
28. Duchess of Mecklen- bourg	tea.
43. Duchesse d'Orleans	tea.
6. Evelina	provence.
24. Eclat des Roses.....	french.
51. Eclatante	french.
22. Enchanteresse	hybrid provence.
110. Eucharis.....	hybrid china.
65. Emile Courtier	bourbon.
17. Eugène Hardi	china.
69. Eugène Beauharnais	china.
23. Elisa Sauvage	tea.
19. French Crimson.....	moss.
4. Fanny Parissot	french.
47. Frankiin	french.
80. Fleur d'Amour	fleur d'amour.
13. Félicité	alba.
32. Fanny Sommerson.....	alba.

182 LIST OF SHOW OR PRIZE ROSES.

Name.	Family.
42. Ferox	perpetual.
52. Fulgorie	perpetual.
59. Flon	perpetual.
51. Fénélon (Desprez).....	china.
5. Grande Agathe	provence.
41. General Foy	french.
46. Guerin's Gift	french.
106. Grilony	hybrid china.
129. George the Fourth	hybrid china.
32. Grand.....	perpetual.
75. Glory of Algiers	bourbon.
49. Grandiflora	china.
85. Goubault	tea.
72. Heureuse surprise	french.
54. Hypocrate	hybrid china.
67. Hybride celestiale	hybrid china.
78. Henri Barbet	hybrid china.
8. Illustre beauté	provence.
6. Julie	french.
12. Josephine Beauharnais ...	alba.
70. Joseph Deschiens	china.
31. Jaune Desprez	noisette.
33. King of Rome	french.
17. King of Holland	provence.
113. Laura	provence.
9. L'Admirable	french.
15. La Ville de Gand	french.
16. Lee.....	french.
17. L'Infante	french.
19. Leon the Tenth	french.
117. La Nationale	french.
7. L'Ingénue	hybrid provence.

Name.	Family.
21. L'Admiration.....	hybrid provence.
24. La Volupté.....	hybrid provence.
6. Lady Stuart	hybrid china.
17. Lusseldembourg	hybrid china.
43. Las Casas	hybrid china.
56. La Grandeur	hybrid china.
121. Le Duc d'Avray	hybrid china.
26. La Séduissante	alba.
31. La Ville de Bruxelles.....	damask.
42. Lady Fitzgerald.....	damask.
39. Lelia	bourbon.
41. Le Brun.....	bourbon.
1. Lady Warrander	tea.
29. Lutescens grandiflora	tea.
8. Lamarque	noisette.
55. Luxembourg	noisette.
61. Malakadel	french.
79. Matthieu Molé	french.
81. Madame Dubarry	french.
1. Melanie	hybrid provence.
36. Madame Campan	alba.
1. Madame Hardy.....	damask.
20. Madame de Maintenon...	damask.
25. Madame Feburier	perpetual.
11. Madame Nerard	bourbon.
76. Madame Desprez (crimson) son).....	bourbon.
20. Mrs. Bosanquet	china.
50. Mansais	tea.
83. Maréchal Vallée.....	tea.
2. Nelly	french.
3. New Double Globe	hybrid provence.
34. Nathalie.....	damask.
3. Old White	moss.
23. Orpheline de la Chine ...	french.

Name.	Family.
88. Orpheline de Juillet	french.
Odorata	evergreen.
86. Oracle du Siècle.....	french.
17. Prolifère.....	moss.
77. Princess Victoria	french.
98. Porcelaine Royale.....	french.
101. Pulchra marmorea.....	french.
71. Potart.....	hybrid china.
100. Petit Pierre	hybrid china.
1. Princesse de Lamballe ...	alba.
6. Painted	damask.
1. Portlandica alba.....	perpetual.
44. Pucelle Génoise.....	bourbon.
68. Prince Charles	china.
27. Pactolus	tea.
40. Princesse Marie.....	tea.
24. Queen of Denmark	alba.
9. Reine de Provence	provence.
39. Rosamond	french.
49. Rien ne me surpasse	french.
121. Rénoncule punctueé	french.
2. Reine des Belges	hybrid provence.
4. Rosine Dupont	hybrid china.
26. Reine de Belgique.....	hybrid china.
41. Richelieu	hybrid china.
5. Requien	perpetual.
43. Royal	perpetual.
47. Romain Desprez	china.
58. Rubens	china.
25. Spotted	provence.
42. Sir Walter Scott	french.
127. Superb marbled.....	french.
132. Seguier	french.
16. Stadtholder	hybrid china.
18. Sophie de Marsilly	alba.

Name.	Family.
68. Sisley	perpetual.
71. Splendens	bourbon.
53. Speciosa.....	tea.
86. Silene.....	tea.
92. Solitaire	tea.
51. Triomphe du Luxem- bourg	tea.
28. Triomphe d'Abbeville ...	provence.
30. Triomphe de Rennes.....	french.
133. Triomphe de beauté	french.
90. Triomphe d'Angers	hybrid china.
61. Triomphe de Montmo- rency	perpetual.
41. Triomphe de Gand	china.
50. Triomphante	china.
103. Uniflore marbrée	french.
31. Victor Hugo	hybrid china.
108. Velours Episcopal.....	hybrid china.
120. Vandael	hybrid china.
16. Volumineuse	perpetual.
7. Veleda	bourbon.
33. Vandael	china.
13. Victorieuse.....	noisette.
26. Wellington	provence.
30. Wilberforce	provence.
2. White Bath.....	moss.
38. Woodpigeon (Rivers) ...	french.
71. Warratah	perpetual.
6. Zoraime	alba.

THE END.

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WORKS

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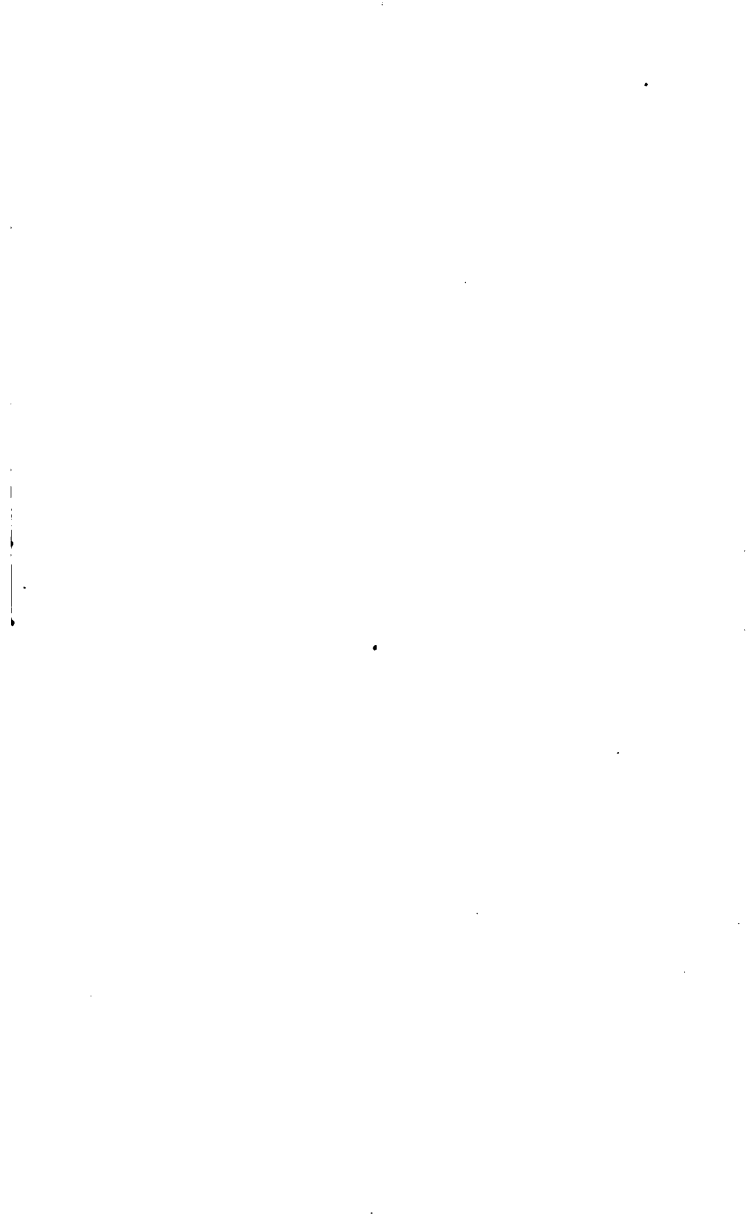
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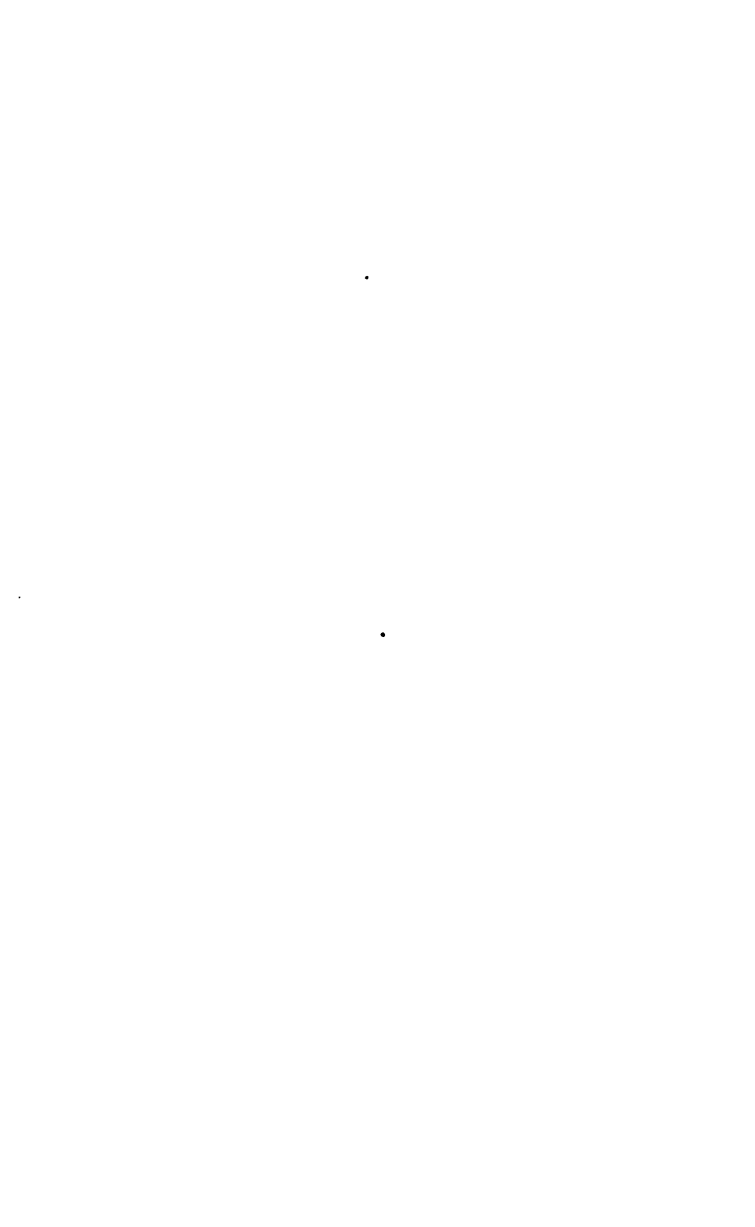
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